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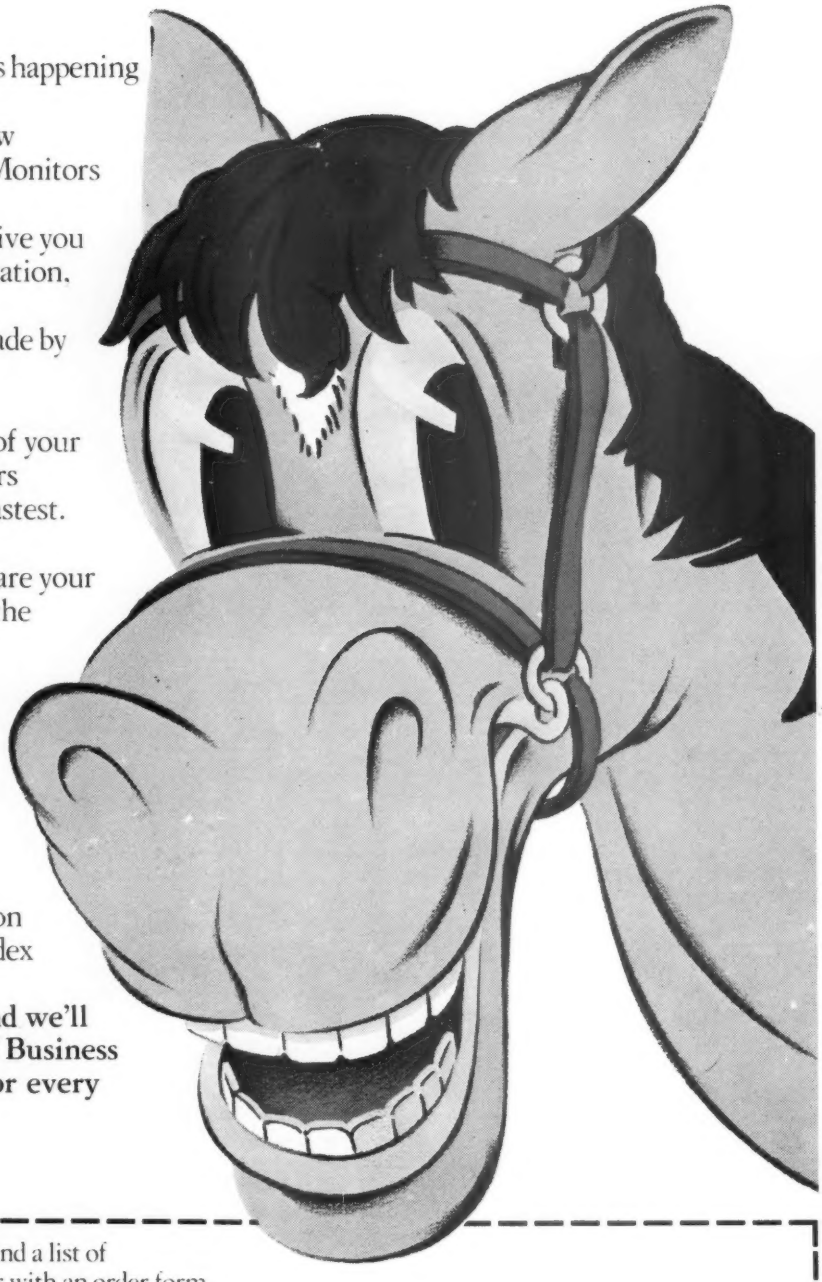

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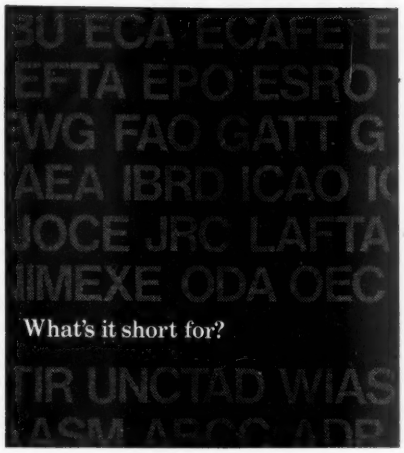

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Trade and Industry
Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 14. No. 3.
Pages 69 to 108. January 17, 1974.
Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Reprints, which must be ordered within one week of publication, should be ordered from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Details and prices on request.
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The operation of the Mergers Panel since 1965

by J. D. Gribbin, Senior Economic Adviser, Office of Fair Trading

The purpose of this article is to present some of the factual background of merger activity in the United Kingdom since the Monopolies and Merger Act of 1965 came into operation. It is hoped that this will be of interest to all those concerned in one way and another with mergers, and will contribute to a wider understanding of the recent developments in policy.

THE 1965 Monopolies and Mergers Act gave power to the Board of Trade, and hence to its successor the Department of Trade and Industry, to scrutinise and, if thought fit, refer to the Monopolies Commission for further investigation and report all mergers where the gross assets to be acquired exceeded £5 million, calculated to be the sum of current assets before deduction of liabilities plus fixed assets plus good-will if any, or where the acquisition would create or intensify a monopoly. This was defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act, 1948, as being one-third share of the market, and was applicable until reduced to one-quarter of the market by the Fair Trading Act, 1973, which became operative on November 1, 1973. In addition, there was provision for automatic reference to the Monopolies Commission of all mergers involving newspapers, where combined circulation was 500,000 or more copies per day.

To implement the 1965 Act the Board of Trade formed an internal and inter-Departmental Mergers Panel, whose function is to consider the facts as known and make a recommendation to Ministers whether a particular merger should be referred. This article is therefore a short review of the work of the Mergers Panel since its inception in August 1965 up to the end of June 1973, and is concerned with proposed mergers; it does not record those which did not take place after being considered by the Panel. Neither does it cover the smaller mergers which are not caught by the legislation; these are reported regularly in Business Monitor M7, which gives the main features of all merger activity, including this data.

The trend of the mergers subject to the Act is given in the following tables. The first records what might be broadly described as 'industrial, commercial and financial' mergers, while the second shows 'newspaper, banking and building society' mergers. Table 1 covers the broad definition of industrial, commercial and financial mergers, and shows the number and value of gross assets to be acquired in each of the years (or part-years). It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about long-term trends because of the obvious cyclical pattern, and the relatively restricted period of experience. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature is the cyclical pattern; but again, with such a few years, it is not possible to make any firm statements about its nature.

Some insight into one of the possible factors which may help to account for the cyclical pattern is given in Table 3,

TABLE 1. NUMBER AND GROSS ASSETS IN PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MERGERS, 1965-MID 1973

£ million

	1965 (part)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (part)	1965-73
Number of mergers	41	58	91	128	120	79	107	112	62	798
Gross assets to be acquired (£ million)	722	922	2,041	3,528	1,964	1,849	1,528	3,570	1,714	17,838
Average value of assets to be acquired (£ million)	18	16	22	28	16	23	14	12	28	22

TABLE 2. NEWSPAPER, BANKING AND BUILDING SOCIETY MERGERS, 1965-MID 1973

	1965 (part)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (part)	Total
Newspaper	3	7	2	7	9	4	2	5	2	41
Banking	4	–	2	4	5	1	–	–	1	17
Building Society	3	5	3	1	1	–	3	2	–	18
Total	10	12	7	12	15	5	5	7	3	76

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FIRMS TO BE ACQUIRED, 1965-MID 1973

£ million

	1965 (Part)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (Part)
Number of cases under £50 million	36	53	82	115	112	71	102	97	56
Average value of assets under £50 million	8.2	10.2	7.6	11.0	10.7	11.8	10.4	11.7	11.1
Number of cases £50 million or over	5	5	9	13	8	8	5	15	6
Average value of assets £50 million or over	85.4	76.4	157.1	174.1	95.6	126.3	93.2	162.5	181.9
Assets of £50 million or over as percentage of total assets acquired	59	41	69	64	39	55	31	68	64

which divides the mergers into those where the gross assets to be acquired are less than, and equal to or greater than £50 million. The variability which arises from the mergers under £50 million appears to be due more to the change in their number rather than their average value (which has been relatively stable over the period); on the other hand there is considerable variability in the average value and number of proposed mergers of £50 million, or greater. The latter account for a very significant proportion of the value of all assets to be acquired, even though there is some change in the percentage from year to year. The data in Table 3 suggest that most mergers which are considered by the Panel involve the acquisition of firms which would not normally be classified as large, but there appears to be a small number each year which do involve the acquisition of some of the larger firms in the United Kingdom.

The 1965 Act laid down the criteria of monopoly and size of assets which determine whether a merger will be considered by the Panel, and Table 4 sets out the industrial and commercial mergers of Table 1 classified according to these. As is readily apparent, the greater proportion come within the size of assets test only and since 1968 this has been consistently high, in terms both of numbers and assets. Those which were considered on monopoly grounds alone (because the acquired assets were less than £5 million) while being the second highest proportion by number were, of course, only a very tiny proportion by the value of assets acquired. Those meeting both criteria have been relatively more important in value terms than in numbers. Their average size, at £36.1 million, has exceeded the average size of £27.5 million for those meeting only the size of assets criteria, and £1.9 million for those meeting only the monopoly test.

One of the principal concerns about the level and pace of merger activity is the extent to which it contributes to an increased degree of concentration of ownership of assets in the economy. While this is not measured here, the directions in which different types of merger make their contribution to increased concentration is reported in Table 5. The industrial and commercial mergers have been classified into horizontal, vertical and diversified types on the basis of the information given to the Panel for the main activities of the acquired and acquiring firms. This form of classification can be no more than approximate, and it must be stressed that where large multi-plant firms merge all three elements of integration are often present to some extent. Therefore, the data in Table 5 should not be regarded as being more than a highly simplified form of classification which is potentially subject to some degree of error. The most popular form of merger, in number and value of assets acquired, has been horizontal; and of course this increases the degree of concentration within industries. These have been at a high level during the whole period, and the fall in the proportions in 1971 and 1972 having, apparently, been arrested in the first half of 1973. Diversified mergers have increased considerably in importance, and the rising trend of the latter between 1968 and 1972 is particularly worthy of note. In the earlier period, up to 1967, diversified mergers were taking place at about the same rate as vertical mergers, but while the former became very much more frequent the latter has remained as only a relatively small component of merger activity. The average size of the horizontal and vertical mergers has been about the same, at £20.5 million and £20.7 million respectively, while the average size of the diversified mergers has been larger, at £31.7 million.

The creation or intensification of monopoly

Of the 281 mergers shown in Table 4 which have been considered on monopoly grounds it is possible to show, for 239 of them, the market shares which would be created by the proposed merger. In 42 cases the information, while being sufficient to establish the existence of a monopoly, is not enough to permit the classification which has been done for the main body of the data. These figures, in Table 6, show that about 50 per cent of these mergers would result in a

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MERGERS CONSIDERED BY THE STATUTORY CRITERIA

Criteria	1965 (Part)		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973 (Part)		1965-73	
	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%
Size of assets																				
Number	22	54	27	47	53	58	76	60	79	66	59	75	72	67	83	74	46	74	517	65
Value (£ million)	536	74	540	59	1,019	50	2,826	80	1,786	91	1,786	96	1,104	72	3,099	87	1,599	93	14,295	80
Monopoly only																				
Number	12	29	16	27	29	32	35	27	31	26	15	19	23	22	22	20	10	16	193	24
Value (£ million)	30	4	39	4	48	2	63	2	76	4	28	2	33	2	32	1	21	1	370	22
Both																				
Number	7	17	15	26	9	10	17	13	10	8	5	6	12	11	7	6	6	10	88	11
Value (£ million)	156	22	343	37	974	48	639	18	102	5	35	2	391	26	439	12	94	6	3,173	18

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MERGERS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF INTEGRATION

Type	1965 (Part)		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973 (Part)		1965-73	
	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%	Num4er or value	%	Number or value	%	Number or value	%
Horizontal																				
Number	32	78	44	76	78	86	104	81	96	80	66	84	80	75	73	65	49	79	622	78
Value (£ million)	543	75	774	84	1,863	91	2,770	79	1,633	83	1,288	70	952	62	1,426	40	1,490	87	12,739	71
Vertical																				
Number	5	12	7	12	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	1	7	6	8	7	3	5	43	5
Value (£ million)	96	13	79	9	80	4	145	4	11	1	5	—	66	4	340	9	65	4	887	5
Diversified																				
Number	4	10	7	12	8	9	19	15	22	18	12	15	20	19	31	28	10	16	133	17
Value (£ million)	83	12	69	7	98	5	613	17	320	16	556	30	510	34	1,804	51	159	9	4,212	24

market share of 50 per cent or more. However, it should be remembered that in about 70 per cent of these cases the assets to be acquired were only, on average, about £1.9 million. All the mergers which would create or itensify a monopoly would, of course, represent differing absolute increases in concentration depending on the size and structure of the industry in which the merger took place.

Direct inward investment mergers

Concern is sometimes expressed about acquisition of UK firms by foreign-owned firms. This is the phenomenon of inward investment occurring by merger, rather than by the setting up of new productive facilities in the United Kingdom. The incidence of such mergers, together with an industrial classification by main SIC order for all mergers considered by the Panel, is shown in Table 7. Inward investment mergers were about 10 per cent of the total over the period, and there does not appear to be any pronounced tendency for the industrial pattern to be different from that of all mergers between UK-owned companies.

References to the Monopolies Commission

Since the 1965 Act came into operation—and up to the end of June 1973—833 mergers, excluding newspapers, were considered by the Mergers Panel because they met the statutory criteria. Of these 20, or 2.4 per cent, were referred to the Monopolies Commission. (Two separate bids for the same company have been treated as one potential merger.) The list of references, together with a statement of the criteria met in each case and the merger's subsequent history is given in Table 8. Part of this information is summarised in Table 9, which shows the Monopolies Commission findings for those mergers which were examined. While any conclusions based on such a small number of mergers must be tentative, the data do suggest that there has been a greater tendency to refer those mergers which met both criteria; size or monopoly by themselves have only been judged to raise questions of possible

TABLE 6. MARKET SHARES RESULTING FROM INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MERGERS CONSIDERED ON MONOPOLY CRITERIA 1965-73 (PART)

SIC Order		Market share 33-50	51-80	81-100	Total
I	Agriculture, etc.	—	—	1	1
II	Mining and Quarrying	1	1	2	4
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	3	2	11
IV	Coal and Petroleum Products	1	—	—	1
V	Chemicals and Allied	17	7	6	30
VI	Metal Manufacture	4	4	2	10
VII	Mechanical Engineering	15	10	5	30
VIII	Instrument Engineering	1	4	1	6
IX	Electrical Engineering	14	7	5	26
X	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1	1	—	2
XI	Vehicles	3	4	5	12
XII	Metal Goods nes	15	3	3	21
XIII	Textiles	11	5	—	16
XIV	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—	2	2
XV	Clothing and Footwear	2	2	—	4
XVI	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	5	9	6	20
XVII	Timber, Furniture, etc.	2	1	—	3
XVIII	Paper, Printing and Publishing	4	2	3	9
XIX	Other Manufacturing Industries	10	3	2	15
XX	Construction	2	—	1	3
XXII	Transport and Communication	1	—	1	2
XXIII	Distributive Trades	2	4	—	6
XXIV	Insurance, Banking and Finance	—	1	—	1
XXV	Professional and Scientific Services	—	1	—	1
XXVI	Miscellaneous Services	1	2	—	3
Number of Mergers		118	74	47	239
Per cent		49.3	31.0	19.7	100

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF INWARD INVESTMENT AND ALL MERGERS 1965-73 (PART)

SIC Order		All Mergers	Of which: Inward Investment Mergers
I	Agriculture, etc.	3	—
II	Mining and Quarrying	12	1
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	72	8
IV	Coal and Petroleum Products	5	3
V	Chemicals and Allied	66	15
VI	Metal Manufacture	28	4
VII	Mechanical Engineering	90	9
VIII	Instrument Engineering	15	4
IX	Electrical Engineering	56	5
X	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	9	1
XI	Vehicles	27	4
XII	Metal Goods nes	38	4
XIII	Textiles	27	—
XIV	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	5	1
XV	Clothing and Footwear	8	—
XVI	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	33	2
XVII	Timber, Furniture, etc.	10	1
XVIII	Paper, Printing and Publishing	64	5
XIX	Other Manufacturing Industries	23	3
XX	Construction	16	1
XXII	Transport and Communication	19	1
XXIII	Distributive Trades	61	4
XXIV	Insurance, Banking and Finance	157	15
XXV	Professional and Scientific Services	2	—
XXVI	Miscellaneous Services	28	1
Total		874	92

* This table includes newspaper, banking and building society mergers.

TABLE 8. MERGERS REFERRED TO THE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION, 1965-73 (PART)

Year	Proposed or Actual Merger	Statutory Criteria	Commission's Conclusions	Outcome
1965	British Motor Corporation/Pressed Steel	Size of Assets	Not against public interest	Took place
1966	Ross Group/Associated Fisheries	Size of Assets	Against public interest	Did not take place
1966	Dental Manufacturing/Amalgamated Dental Dentist Supply (New York)/Amalgamated Dental	Both Monopoly and Size of Assets	Neither bid against public interest	Neither took place at that time
1966	Guest, Keen, Nettleford/Birfield	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Not against public interest	Took place
1966	British Insulated Callender Cables/Pyrotenax	Monopoly	Not against public interest	Took place
1967	United Drapery Stores/Montague Burton	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Against public interest	Did not take place
1968	Barclays Bank/Lloyds Bank/Martins Bank	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Against public interest	Did not take place
1968	Thorne Electrical/Radio Rentals	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Not against public interest	Took place
1969	Unilever/Allied Breweries	Size of Assets	Not against public interest	Did not take place
1969	Rank/De La Rue	Size of Assets	Against public interest	Did not take place
1969	Marley Tiles/Redland	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
1970	Burmah Oil/Laporte Chemicals	Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
1970	British Sidac/Transparent Paper	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Against public interest	Did not take place
1971	Reed International/Bowater (UK pulp and paper interests)	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
1972	Beecham/Glaxo Boots/Glaxo	Both Monopoly and Size of Assets	Both bids against public interest	Neither took place
1972	Sears Holdings/Timpsons	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
1973	Tarmac/Wolseley-Hughes	Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
to	Glynwed/Armitage Shanks	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
June	Whessoe/Capper-Neill	Monopoly and Size of Assets	Proposal abandoned before Commission's Report	
	British Match Corporation/Wilkinson Sword	Size of Assets	Not against public interest	Took place

TABLE 9. STATUTORY CRITERIA AND THE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION FINDINGS

Findings	Criteria			
	Size only	Monopoly only	Size and Monopoly	Total
Not against public interest	3	1	3	7
Against public interest	2	—	4	6
Abandoned	2	—	5	7
Total	7	1	12	20

detriment to the public interest in a very few cases. The Monopolies Commission findings have divided almost equally into 'for' and 'against' the public interest and, given the small numbers involved, no clear presumption arises as to what the Commission's findings would be likely to be for the different criteria for reference.

This article has been concerned to present the data on merger activity, rather than to reach conclusions from the figures. It is believed that the presentation of this information will meet a need for those who are interested in merger trends; and consideration is being given to publishing further reviews in the future, as the data becomes available. These will supplement the information which is regularly published in Business Monitor M7.

Appointments to the Department of Energy

THE Prime Minister's Office announced on January 8 the establishment of a new department of Government, under the direction of a Secretary of State, to discharge the functions and responsibilities of the Government in relation to energy resources. The new department is known as the Department of Energy. The Queen has approved the appointment of The Right Honourable The Lord Carrington, KCMG, MC, to be the Secretary of State for Energy.

The following appointments have also been made to the Department of Energy:

Minister for Energy	Mr. Charles Patrick Fleming Jenkin (Chief Secretary, Treasury)
Minister of State	Mr. David Arthur Russell Howell (Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office)
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr. Peter Emery (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry).

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, tendered his resignation on January 8, and was succeeded by Lord Aberdare (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security).

Mr. Tom Boardman has been appointed Chief Secretary to HM Treasury. The posts of Minister for Industry, formerly occupied by Mr. Boardman, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, formerly occupied by Mr. Emery, have now lapsed.

The new Department of Energy will take over the responsibilities in relation to energy hitherto exercised by the Department of Trade and Industry. The responsibilities of other Departments will not be affected.

The new Department will be responsible for the National Coal Board, the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board, the British Gas Corporation, and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. It will also be the sponsoring Department for the oil industry. The Secretary of State for Energy will be the Chairman of the Nuclear Power Advisory Board.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry will continue to be the Minister responsible for iron and steel.

The headquarters of the new Department of Energy will be in Thames House South, Millbank.

In the regions the new Department of Energy will work through the regional offices of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, as Minister for Energy, will be the principal spokesman for the Department of Energy in the House of Commons.

The formation of the new Government department does not alter the existing arrangements for handling inquiries from the general public, industry and commerce.

The DTI Emergency Duty Room in London comes under the new Department of Energy but its location and telephone number (01-828 1200) remain unchanged.

Regional arrangements also remain as before. All DTI Regional Offices will continue to deal with licence applications for exemption from Electricity Emergency Regulations and with energy inquiries generally on behalf of the new department.

Responsibility for steel industry

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has decided that Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, should assume responsibility for the steel industry, previously exercised by Mr. Tom Boardman.

Mr. Peter Carey, Secretary, Industrial Development, will be the senior official concerned.

Roles of the Department of Energy, the electricity industry, and the police

QUESTIONS put to the Department of Energy indicate that there is some doubt about the respective roles of the Department, the electricity industry and the police over electricity restrictions.

The Department, in consultation with the electricity industry, is responsible for formulating policy on measures necessary to restrain electricity demands, including Orders made under the Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act. The Department's Emergency Duty Room is open to provide guidance and information about the fuel emergency on 01-828 1200.

As to the role of the police; Scotland Yard said on January 10 that, if someone makes a complaint, the police will investigate, or, if they notice that an offence is apparently being committed, they will in the first instance warn the establishment concerned.

Department of Energy decisions

THE following announcements were made by the Department of Energy on January 10.

Hairdressers

The Government recognises that the present restrictions on the use of electricity pose special problems for the hairdressing trade, particularly in its needs for hot water, for the use of hairdriers and other specialised electrical equipment, hygienic considerations and the average time necessary for dealing with individual customers. A licence is therefore being granted to hairdressers generally to allow them to use electricity for an extra hour in the morning or afternoon period from 08.30 to 12.30 hours or 13.30 to 17.00 hours on weekdays, and both periods on Saturdays. The licence will take effect from January 10, 1974.

Use of private generators

Representations have been made to the Government that the present ban on the use of private generators for lighting outdoor sports is causing hardship in that some greyhound racing tracks may have to close and football clubs are in difficulty.

In view of the fact that many of the interests affected have purchased private generators and stocks of fuel for use in an emergency, the

(*continued on next page*)

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECISIONS
continued

Government has decided to permit the use of private generators for the lighting of outdoor sport and entertainment only while the stocks of fuel, held at January 9, 1974, last.

A general licence has accordingly been issued to take effect from midnight January 9, 1974.

Energy stocks

THE Department of Energy issued the following statistics on January 11.

	Week ending					
	29/9/73	8/12/73	15/12/73	22/12/73	29/12/73	5/1/74
COAL						
Production (M tons)(b)	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.8
Stocks						
Undistributed (NCB) (M tons)(c)	13.3	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.7
Power stations (M tons)(d)	20.3	16.2	15.5	15.1	14.5	13.9
OIL STOCKS						
Held by oil companies (M tons)(e)	23.1	19.9	19.2	18.5	18.9	19.0
(days' supply)(e)	76	60	57	55	56	56
Power stations (M tons)(f)	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated Savings (%)(g)	—	—	11	17	20	21

Notes

(a) M tons = million tons.

COAL

(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes, some 2.7 million tons might be produced.

(c) At the latest date only about 3.8 million tons is suitable for use in power stations, and of this total nearly 2 million tons can be used only in the S. Wales area.

(d) Minimum critical level is estimated to be about 7 million tons.

OIL

(e) Total UK oil stocks at January 5, 1974 amounted to 19 million tons or 56 days' supply at the normal level of consumption at this time of year. These are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45 day level (about 15 million tons) local shortages would begin to appear and below this level would become increasingly severe. The most difficult situation is likely to be in industrial oils, especially fuel oil.

(f) Oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY

(g) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. Laurence John Mills to be a member of the National Coal Board with effect from January 1, 1974, in succession to Mr. John Brass, who has retired.

Miss Jennifer J. Tanburn to be a member of the British Airways Board with effect from January 1, 1974.

Mr. F. Richardson to be reappointed as a member and Mr. M. J. Marshall to be reappointed a part-time member of the Eastern Electricity Board.

Professor D. Walker to be a part-time member of the South Western Electricity Board.

Mrs. A. C. de Lotbineire to be a member of the London Electricity Consultative Council.

Mr. H. Clarke to be a part-time member of the East Midlands Electricity Board. Mr. Clarke is to take up his appointment on March 1, 1974.

Mrs. J. Seymour, of Windermere, to be a member of the North Western Electricity Consultative Council.

Miss Jane Wilmot and Mr. Michael Gee Sutcliffe, to be members of the Hearing Aid Council.

Mr. Brian de C. S. Montagu, Mr. Simon J. Driver and Mr. Laurie Pavitt, MP, to be re-appointed as members of the Hearing Aid Council.

Use of JP4 aircraft fuel

THE Civil Aviation Authority has been giving careful consideration to the use by airlines of wide-cut fuel instead of kerosene (known colloquially as JP4 and JP1 respectively) following the shortage of kerosene in some parts of the world.

The majority of turbine engined aircraft on the British Register (whether of British or foreign construction) have been certificated to use either JP1 or JP4. British operators have, however, as a matter of preference, used JP1 except in rare circumstances when it was not available.

No significant differences in overall risks of fire and explosion *in flight* arise between one fuel or another, and such risks are in any case exceedingly small.

As regards the risk due to generation of electrostatic sparks during the refuelling process, adequate protection is provided by existing procedures and by the precautions taken in the design of the refuelling systems in the aircraft. If JP4 is added to the JP1 in the tanks (or vice versa) the mixture may be in the combustible range at common ambient temperatures, and additional precautions are advisable which can be achieved by the use of an additive in the fuel supplied.

The remaining difference between fuels is in the event of a crash. If the crash is a major one, the fuel is of little consequence. In a more moderate potentially survivable accident, the rate of spread of fire (if it occurs at all) is less with JP1 than with JP4 or with petrol. Thus JP1 can afford rather more time to conduct evacuation.

It is this last mentioned marginal difference between JP1 and JP4 which has caused the CAA and the ARB before it to express the preference for the use of JP1. The difference has not been such as to prohibit the use of JP4 when JP1 was not available. Nor for that matter has aviation gasolene, the only practicable fuel for piston engined aircraft, been prohibited—though its properties are akin to those of JP4.

The Authority has recently issued a NOTAM giving advice regarding the precautions to be taken when refuelling. This NOTAM advises operators that passengers should not be aboard when any tank being refuelled contains a mixture of JP4 and JP1 fuels, unless the fuel being supplied contains an approved anti-static additive. The Authority understands that the availability of additive at points where it is required may be in doubt, and for the time being, therefore, the Authority advises that aircraft should be vacated during refuelling whenever JP4 is involved. A revised NOTAM to this effect is being issued.

The Authority will be discussing this matter with airlines and others concerned with a view to clarifying the position with regard to the availability of the necessary additive at airports where fuel is supplied. It is hoped that this will lead to a relaxation of the disembarkation requirement at appropriate airports.

It is the Authority's view that British airlines should revert to using only JP1 as soon as this again becomes practicable, and that in the meantime they should take all reasonable steps to obtain it.

UK-Fiji Air Services Agreement signed in London

MR. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, and Ratu Sir Penaia K. Ganilau, Deputy Prime Minister of Fiji, signed an Air Services Agreement in London on January 10 between the UK and Fiji.

The Agreement confirms rights to operate air services between Fiji and UK territory. Under the Agreement, British Airways operates through Fiji on its South Pacific route to Australia and Air Pacific operates through UK dependencies in the area. Air Pacific is owned by various Commonwealth partners including British Airways and the Fiji Government, each with about 22 per cent of the shares.

PPS to Mr. Michael Heseltine

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, has appointed Mr. Michael Shersby, MP (Uxbridge) as his Parliamentary Private Secretary, in succession to Mr. Cecil Parkinson who was appointed an Assistant Whip on January 8.

Price Commission interventions during December

In December, the Price Commission rejected 165 pre-notifications of price increases from Category I and II companies, mainly on the grounds of failure to supply the required information; or exceeding the net profit margin reference level; or the incorrect choice of a base period. Eight claims for price increases were withdrawn by the companies concerned. In addition, the Commission modified 32 of the pre-notifications. Among these were a number from petroleum companies.

Agreement was reached during the month with 29 Category II companies in the distributive trades to secure the reduction of £1.3 million to eliminate excess profits as revealed in their quarterly returns.

The regional centres of the Price Commission secured over 150 voluntary price reductions from local firms during December. Over one-fifth of these concerned petrol and diesel fuel (prior to the introduction of maximum price levels by the Government on December 14), and the resultant saving to the motorist amounted in some cases to as much as 12 pence per gallon. General price reductions achieved by the regional centres included £38,000 by a bakery and £1,000 by a bed manufacturer.

Note

The Price Commission can intervene at any time following the receipt of pre-notifications submitted by Category I and II companies, during or after the 28 and 14 day periods which must respectively elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases occurring after the pre-notification periods have expired, where the Commission has not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing them.

REJECTIONS

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Advance Laundries (Eastern) Ltd.	Laundry and dry cleaning	7.03
DCA Industries Ltd.	Cereal-based prepared food mixes	4.17
Dunlop Ltd. (Suspension Division)	Commercial vehicle suspension systems	7.75–16.75
Dunlop Ltd. (Moulton Products)	Car suspension systems	9.42
Dunlop Ltd. (Wheel Division)	Wheels	12.50
	Presswork	25.00
	Miscellaneous metal parts	8.50
James Hayes & Sons Ltd.	Linen hire and contract laundering	12.50
Midland Motor Cylinder Co. Ltd.	High duty iron castings	10.10
Milk Marketing Board	Clotted cream by post	Not specified
Peerless Refining Co. (Liverpool) Ltd.	Margarines, cooking fats and oils	8.57
Promotion Services Ltd	Advertising rates: 'Shopping' magazine	10.00
C. Townsend Hook & Co. Ltd.	Fineblade Paper—Art	14.30
	Cartridge	14.40
	Brochure	12.30
	Magazine	11.20
Wiggins Teape Ltd.	Paper and pulp	8.04
Young's Seafoods Ltd.	Breaded fish	5.35
	Potted shrimps	4.81
Category II		
Aero Zipp Division of Textron Ltd.	Narrow fabric range	12.00
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd.	Steel castings	10.00
Avalon Industries Ltd.	Leather board and counter board	12.50
Avana Group Ltd.	Flour confectionery (private labels)	7.03
Avana Meat Products Ltd.	Meat pie products	3.50
W. & J. Avery Ltd.	Grey iron castings	5.25
Bar Bright Ltd.	Bright drawn steel	1.43
Bar Bright Ltd.	Bright drawn steel	14.00
Barker and Dobson	Confectionery	3.28
Barton Abrasives Ltd. and John Lawrie & Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd.	Steel abrasives for shot blasting	10.00
Richard Baxendale and Sons Ltd.	Laundry and dry-cleaning	4.06
BBC Publications	'Radio Times' cover price	20.00
Beanstalk Shelving Ltd.	Office filing tray systems	18.80
Arthur Bell & Sons Ltd.	Malt whisky	51.00
Berger, Jenson & Nicholson Ltd.	Industrial and decorative paints	4.814
Peter Black (KLY) Ltd.	Malex hair dryer case	27.55
Peter Black (KLY) Ltd.	Carry cots	14.92
Bond Worth Holdings Ltd.	Furniture	10.14
Border Bakeries Ltd.	Fermented goods	5.20
Braby Group Ltd.	Steel drums	8.32
William Briggs Ltd.	Roofing felts	11.20
Britax (London) Ltd.	Static seat belts	7.50
	Automatic (inertia) seat belts	9.00
British Acheson Electrodes Ltd.	Carbon and graphite products	8.34
British Airways; European Division	Bar price of sherry and brandy on passenger flights within UK	Not specified
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Polyurethane foam blocks	11.28
	Conversion units	6.50
British Vita Co. Ltd.	PVC sole units (shoes)	21.50
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Nitrile nubertops (shoe uppers)	5.77–15.65
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Moulded polyurethene components	21.96
R. F. Brookes (Leicester) Ltd.	Convenience foods	0.85
Brown Bayley Steels Ltd.	Cold rolled carbon steel strip	9.26
David Brown Gear Industries Ltd.	Gear and related products: Pallion Works	7.80
	Park Works	5.30
	Salford Works	5.50
	Stonebridge Park Works	6.00
Charles Busfield & Co. Ltd.	Yarn dyeing	10.60
Cavenham Confectionery Ltd.	Confectionery	6.80–7.40
Celairic Ltd.	Cellular blankets	Not specified
Charnos Ltd.	Ladies hosiery	3.44
Charnos Ltd.	Long sleeve printed jumpers	6.29
	Turtle-neck jumpers	6.99
The Chemical Insulating Co. Ltd.	Magnesia chemicals and thermal insulation material	Not specified
Chocolat Tobler Meltis Ltd.	Chocolate couverture	9.80
Clarendon Press	Book publishing	3.00
Compton Buildings Ltd.	Leisure lounges	25.90
	Garages (pre-cast concrete buildings)	22.50
Corah Ltd.	Clothing	Not specified
Crosfields Farm Foods Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	4.90
Crosfields Farm Foods Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	4.10
Crystal Products Co. Ltd.	Cosmetics	6.55
Daimler Hire Ltd: Hertz Rent-A-Car	Short-term rental of self-drive motor cars	2.42
John Dale (Foundries) Ltd.	Aluminium alloy castings	0.65
Declon Foam Plastics Ltd.	Domestic and industrial sponges	4.50
Dowty Hydraulic Units Ltd. & Dowty Servos Ltd.	Hydraulic pumps, motors, rams etc	5.00
Dowty Hydraulic Units Ltd. & Dowty Servos Ltd.	Hydraulic components	9.00
Dowty Mining Equipment Ltd.	Hydraulically-operated roof supports for mining industry	11.59
The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co. Ltd.	Paper (fine, duplicating, technical and brown)	17.43
Economic Gas Appliances Ltd.	'Gemini' gas fire	19.78
English Abrasives Ltd.	Coated abrasives	5.00
Essex & Flintshire Paper Sack Co. Ltd.	Paper sacks	17.70
The Exchange Telegraph Co. (Holdings) Ltd.	Subscription rates to sports services	12.60
The Expanded Metal Co. Ltd.	Metal products	7.00–12.00
Express & Star (Wolverhampton) Ltd.	Advertisement rates for: 'Express & Star'	14.79
	'Shropshire Star'	24.06
Favor Parker Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	5.68
Firth Furnishings Ltd.	2-door carpet sets for BLMC Marina	10.94
William Grant & Sons Ltd.	New whisky fillings	40.00–60.00
The Greening Wire Co. Ltd.	Mild steel wire	10.30
	Alloy wire	5.66
Haddon-Oldham Ltd.	Automotive batteries	12.25
James Halstead (Holdings) Ltd.	Plastic coatings	16.70
G. A. Harvey Office Furniture Ltd.	Office furniture	18.75
Houghton Bakery Co. Ltd.	Fermented goods for confectionery	5.20
Highland Distilleries Co. Ltd.	New malt whisky fillings	72.17
Humber McVeigh Transport Ltd.	Road haulage rates	5.00
Robert Hutchinson & Co. Ltd.	Bread and confectionery flour	35 pence per 280 lb sack
Ibstock Building Products Ltd.	Building products	12.60
Ernest Lake Ltd.	Miscellaneous manufactured goods	14.09
Lang Pneumatic Division of Sperry Rand Ltd.	Fluid power equipment	3.42
Laurence, Scott & Electromotors Ltd	Stator/rotor units for oil burners	17.50
Laystall Engineering Co. Ltd.	General products for J. Bamford	2.20
Jones Reinforcement Ltd.	Bar reinforcement	19.90
	Mesh fabric	6.40
Kelmac Ltd.	Haulage charges	5.00
Longmore Bros. Ltd.	Bright bar steel	4.93
Longmore Bros. Ltd.	Manufacture of tubes	20.96
Marshall's (Engineers) Ltd.	Light precision machined parts	6.00
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd.	Tractors, drills, loaders and spare parts	4.50–8.00
McCorquodale Printers Ltd.	Computer punched cards: standard	19.00
	coloured	22.00
	white	21.00
Metalon Steels Ltd.	Zinc coating for own materials	7.78

(*continued on next page*)

PRICE COMMISSION INTERVENTIONS
continued

Company	Product	% increase sought
Metalon Steels Ltd.	Zinc coating for customers' materials	18.11
Nairn Williamson Ltd.	Table covering, wallcoverings, PVC upholstery materials and PVC coated industrial products	6.40–49.00
National Sunlight Laundries	Laundering	5.00–15.00
North British Distillery Co. Ltd.	'North British' grain whisky	50.59
Northern Rubber Co. Ltd.	Industrial rubber components and rubberised fabrics	9.37
O. P. Chocolate Ltd.	Chocolate confectionery and wafer biscuits	14.68
Oxford University Press, London	Book publishing	8.51
Permanite Ltd.	Mastic asphalt	11.74
C. E. Ramsden & Co. Ltd.	Merchanting products (ground glass)	39.20
Redland Ltd.	Concrete sewer pipes	13.95
Revel Industrial Products Ltd.	Furniture	4.32
Rheem Blagden Ltd.	45 gallon steel drums	6.50
Robertsons (Bakers) Ltd.	Fermented goods for confectionery	2.80
Robinson Willey Ltd.	Gas conversion sets	7.20
Rockwell-Standard Ltd.	Axles and spare parts	4.00–6.50
Ronson Products Ltd.	Lighters, pipes, holders, flints, etc.	7.10
Ross, Courtney & Co. Ltd.	Electrical terminals and small turned parts	
Ruberoid Paper Ltd.	Grey paper felt	11.05
	Fluting medium	5.55
G. D. Searle Co. Ltd.	Medical hardware products	12.50
Seddon Diesel Vehicles Ltd.	Commercial vehicles	1.80–16.50
Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel Co. Ltd.	Cutting tools	3.70
Shelley Textiles Ltd.	Floor rugs	Not specified
Sidlaw Industries Ltd.	Flax yarns	15.55–38.12
Silcock & Colling Ltd.	Delivery of cars and commercial vehicles	14.80
T. J. Smith & Nephew Ltd.	Surgical dressings and plasters	1.23–36.94
Spirax Sarco Ltd.	Steam, heat and compressed air systems, controls and regulators	12.00
The Star Group of Companies	Admission charges at 'Scamps'—Bradford and Southend	20.48
Star Process Engraving Co. Ltd.	Process engraving	12.50
Steelfab Ltd.	Agricultural machinery, earth moving equipment, mechanical-handling equipment, and spares for all products	8.55–17.60
Storey Brothers & Co. Ltd.	Range of floorcoverings and wallcoverings	5.27–58.70
Sunthorn Ltd.	'Muralon' cotton-backed wallcovering	25.69
Teddington Autocontrols Ltd.	Push rods for diesel engines	48.00–70.00
Telephone Rentals Ltd.	Rents, sales of installation equipment etc.	3.67
Thistletex Carpets	Tufted carpets (standard range)	6.55
Tipper Bros. (Tubes) Ltd.	Welded tubes	13.94
Triplex Foundries Group Ltd.	Grey iron castings	8.40
Trovoll Industries Ltd.	Precast concrete pipes and products	12.59
Tullis Russell & Co. Ltd.	Paper	16.00
Samuel Tweed & Co. Ltd.	Travel and pram rugs, scarves, stoles etc.	5.50–13.25
Union Steel and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Steel products	1.43
USMC International Ltd.	Shoe lining materials	7.25
Vacuumatic Ltd.	Electronic counting machines	Not specified
L. Van Moppes & Sons Ltd.	Diamond impregnated tools	1.50–30.00
Vaux Breweries Ltd.	Managed public houses and hotels	3.87
Vaux Breweries Ltd.	Manufacture of beer	16.62
Vinaflex Ltd.	Polystyrene heels	60.00
Vinaflex Ltd.	PVC sole units	10.00
Bernard Wardle Ltd.	Leather cloth	35.18
The Wellman Bibby Co. Ltd.	Couplings	6.30
Whitworths Holdings Ltd.	Pre-packed self-raising and plain flour	28 pence per 36 lb sack
Whitworths Holdings Ltd.	Sausage rusk	Not specified
Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd.	High nickel alloys	6.00
Windley Bros. Ltd.	Surface plates, sine tables, metrology equipment	5.00
Woolcombers Ltd.	Commission processing of natural and synthetic fibres	10.33

WITHDRAWALS

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Allied Breweries (UK) Ltd.	Wines and spirits in managed houses	Not specified
	Food in catering outlets	Not specified
Simplex Power Centre Ltd.	Cable trunking and fittings	6.30
Category II		
Aeroquip (UK) Ltd.	Plastic mouldings	5.00–20.00
Peter Black (KLY) Ltd.	Shopping bags	3.76–14.74
Kimberly-Clark Ltd.	Paper tissue products	13.90
Morrison Gibb Ltd.	Printing	11.00
Wilkinson Sword Ltd.	Toothbrushes	11.10

MODIFICATIONS

Company	Product	Increase sought	Reduction made
Category I			
Associated British Foods Ltd.	Bakers' flours	£1.51 per 280 lb sack	£0.05 per 280 lb sack
Associated British Foods Ltd.	Bread	5.27%	0.15%
J. Bibby Agriculture Ltd.	Animal and poultry feeding stuffs	£2.45 per ton	£0.10 per ton
Bowaters UK Paper Co. Ltd.	Newsprint (standard and lightweight)	15.48%	0.31%
Bowaters UK Paper Co. Ltd.	Paper and board grades (including packaging)	8.76%	0.44%
BP Trading Ltd.	Oil products	2.68 pence per gal	0.25 pence per gal
British Steel Corporation	Various iron and steel products	14.73%	0.96%
Butlers Ltd.	Lighting equipment for motor vehicles	5.79%	0.05%
Conoco	Oil and petroleum products	5.426 pence per gal	0.25 pence per gal
Esso Petroleum and subsidiaries	Naphtha and liquefied petroleum products	2.664 pence per gal	0.275 pence per gal
GKN Bolts & Nuts Ltd. Automotive Division	Special fasteners	10.33%	0.75%
ICI Ltd.	Low density polyethylene 'Alkathene' polymers and compounds	6.20%	0.01%
ICI Ltd.	Aromatic products	29.16%	0.01%
ICI Ltd.	Cast acetate film	8.90%	0.01%
ICI Ltd.	Vinyl coated wallpaper	3.88%	0.01%
Mobil Oil Co. Ltd.	White/black fuels, lubricants, chemicals and other products	2.6038 pence per gal	0.339 pence per gal
RHM Flour Mills Ltd.	Household/prepacked flours	£1.40 per 280 lb sack	£0.53 per 280 lb sack
GR—Stein Refractories Ltd.	Insulating and tenemax bricks	10.35%	0.38%
GR—Stein Refractories Ltd.	Refractory bricks	4.81%	0.90%
Shell (UK) Ltd.	Oil products	3.010 pence per gal	0.250 pence per gal
St. Anne's Board Mill Co. Ltd. and G. H. Hedley Ltd.	All grades of paper board	10.57%	1.025%
Steel Radiators Ltd.	Steel radiators	16.50%	2.14%
Category II			
Brown Bayley Steels Ltd.	Cold rolled carbon steel strip	10.40%	0.44%
CPC (United Kingdom) Ltd.	'Knorr' stock cubes	8.70%	0.14%
Dart Industries Ltd.	Plastic bottles	3.40%	0.03%
Gulf Oil (GB) Ltd.	Petroleum products	2.701 pence per gal	0.150 pence per gal
Lockwoods Foods Ltd.	Fruit and vegetable canning	26.21%	2.80%
Max Factor Ltd.	Cosmetic and toilet preparations	7.128%	0.021%
Pauls & Whites Foods Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs, concentrates, provender and flaked cereals for brewers	£6.19 per ton	£0.05 per ton
James Robertson & Sons Preserve Manufacturers Ltd.	Marmalades	6.10%	3.05%
Total Oil (Great Britain) Ltd.	Whole range of petroleum products	2.491 pence per gal	0.196 pence per gal
Warburtons Ltd.	Cake confectionery products	8.80%	1.94%

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Clearance of merger proposals under the Fair Trading Act 1973

On the information at present before him, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition by the British Oxygen Co. Ltd. of a minority shareholding in Airco Inc. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

London and County Securities Ltd.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, said on January 9 that he had decided to appoint Inspectors to investigate the affairs of London and County Securities Ltd. under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948 and to report thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Answering a Parliamentary Question, Sir Geoffrey said: 'The decision to appoint Inspectors has been made with the support of the new Board of London and County Securities Ltd., and that of the First National Finance Corporation which has assumed responsibility for the management of the company.'

Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948, empowers the Secretary of State to appoint Inspectors to investigate the affairs of a company when there are circumstances suggesting fraud, misfeasance or other misconduct, or when members have not been given all the information which they might reasonably expect.

Three more advance factories for the North East

The English Industrial Estates Corporation have announced orders worth about £¼ million for the construction of three more advance factories in the North East. These have all been designed by the Corporation's own staff.

On the Skelton Industrial Estate, North Yorks., a 15,000 sq. ft. factory is being built by Tarmac Construction Ltd., of Stockton. Project architects are Napper, Errington, Collerton Associates of Newcastle. Stanley Miller Ltd., of Newcastle, are building a 15,000 sq. ft. factory on the new Tynemouth Industrial Estate, for which Richard Turley Associates are the project architects. Another 15,000 sq. ft. unit is being built by Stanley Miller Ltd. on the East Ord Estate, Berwick upon Tweed. The project architects in this case are John Dudley Coxon and Associates. This factory is being built on behalf of the Development Commission.

Work is expected to start immediately and these units should be ready for occupation during the summer of 1974. Quantity Surveyors for all three projects are J. W. Summers and Partners, of Gosforth.

Inquiries regarding these factories should be addressed to any office of the Department of Trade and Industry, or to: Skelton—Mr. R. Lonsdale, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, North Tees Industrial Estate, Stockton-on-Tees (tel: Stockton 67437); Berwick and Tynemouth—Mr. D. Gough, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Team Valley Estate, Gateshead (tel: Low Fell 876071).

Co-operative mixing project

Warren Spring Laboratory, one of the Department of Trade and Industry's Industrial Research Establishments, has just completed the first year's work of a three-year co-operative project on solids mixing. Jointly financed by Government and Industry, the present participants are: Foseco International Ltd., ICI Ltd., Polycell Products Ltd., Sturtevant Engineering Co. Ltd. and Unilever Ltd.

The problems under investigation are the practical ones related to the design, selection and operation of mixing and blending systems—tasks which are basically similar to so many industries, but to which few are able to devote sufficient time for full-scale study and research. During the first year of the project the main emphasis has been on batch and semi-continuous mixing and the behaviour of mixtures during handling. The next eighteen months will be devoted largely to experimental investigations of continuous feeding and mixing systems. During the entire period of the project a continuing literature and equipment survey is being maintained. The last period of the project will then be set aside for more detailed investigations of participants' own mixing systems and the compilation of up-to-date equipment information.

All the results and information obtained are confidential to the participants, but they are discussed at quarterly review meetings, at which a full interchange of ideas is achieved. The project is open for membership to any firm or organisation who has a need of, or interest in, this mixing study. Further information is available from: The Director, Warren Spring Laboratory, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX (tel: Stevenage (STD 0438) 3388 telex: 82250).

Manston coastguard helicopter's 500th mission

Hm Coastguard's Rescue Helicopter based at Manston in Kent has flown its 500th rescue sortie since the service was introduced on June 1, 1971, following the departure of the RAF from Manston.

In that time 158 persons and four dogs have been rescued by the helicopter.

Miscellaneous mines in Great Britain—revised list available

The Department of Trade and Industry has prepared a revised List, as at September 30, 1973, of Miscellaneous Mines (mines of minerals other than of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay) in Great Britain giving the names and addresses of the owners, the names and addresses of the mines, and the minerals which are either known to be present in the mine but not necessarily being worked, or obtained from outside sources and dressed at the mine.

A copy of the List, giving particulars of the 96 mines, may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Industry, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ. The price is 25p a copy payable with order.

The List is revised annually.

Civil Aviation Authority's first annual report and accounts

A comprehensive record of the economic and safety regulation of British civil aviation in 1972/73, and of the work of the national air traffic services is published by the Civil Aviation Authority in its first Annual Report and Accounts. (Civil Aviation Authority, Annual Report and Accounts 1972/3, price £3.30, CAA Printing and Publication Services, PO Box 41, Cheltenham.)

The Report records that during its first year the Authority took a fresh look at many of the country's civil aviation problems, and made considerable progress over many fronts. On the economic side the Authority pursued entirely new concepts of air travel, notably in charter traffic with the introduction of advance booking charters. Linked to these developments was another innovation, the licensing of British air travel organisers. On the safety side the Authority initiated in this period major reviews of flight time limitations and of the incident/defect reporting system, which the Authority has subsequently decided to make mandatory. The year was also a very significant one for the National Air Traffic Services which embarked on a far-reaching programme of ATC data processing and display re-equipment which will speed up the flow of information to air traffic controllers, automate many tasks currently done mentally and by hand, improve safety and help to reduce delays. At the same time the Authority started on a programme for replacing existing navigational aids by a national network of advanced equipment which will provide greater accuracy and reliability.

Radioactive fallout in air and rain

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has published a report 'Radioactive Fallout in Air and Rain: Results to the Middle of 1973'. Copies are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £1.00.

Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927

The following companies held orders of exemption, valid at December 31, 1973 issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd.
Acre Investment Trust Ltd.
Afforestation Finance Ltd.
Agricultural Central Trading Ltd.
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd.
Air Holdings (Finance) Ltd.
Airedale Investment Ltd.
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd.
All Souls Church (South Ascot) Ltd.
Alliance Aluminium Holdings Ltd.
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd.
Arbuthnot Factors Ltd.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.
Audit & General Finance Ltd.

Baldrene Ltd.
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd.
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
Barclays Export and Finance Co. Ltd.
Barcross Finance Ltd.
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse
Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentinck Ltd.
Bentworth Trust Ltd.
Bishopsgate Property and General Investments Ltd.
Blane & Enfield Ltd.
Book Trade Improvement Ltd.
BPI Securities (No. 2) Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
British Medical Finance Ltd.
Buckwood Finance Ltd.
Builders and General Mortgage Co. Ltd. (The)
B.W. Trade Facilities Ltd.

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd.
CDFC International Ltd.
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd.
CRCU Ltd.
Caparo Investments Ltd.
Capital Development Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance (Southern) Ltd.
Carette & Co. Ltd.
Cashbonds Ltd.
Celine Finance and Investment Co. Ltd.
Charterhouse Securities Ltd.
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd.
Circle and Piotrkow Provident & Investment Society Ltd.
City and Colonial Trust Ltd.
Commerce International Trust Ltd.
Commercial Export Credit Co. Ltd.
Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.
Constantine Holdings Ltd.
Contemporary Finance Co. Ltd.
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
Crane Securities Ltd.
Credit for Industry Ltd.
C. P. Choularton Sons & Partners Ltd.
Crescent Finance Corporation Ltd.

D. F. J. Charles Ltd.
DHP Investment Holdings Ltd.
Development Finance International Ltd.
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd.
Dorset Somerset & Wilts Investment Society Ltd.

Eastcheap Investments (Manchester) Ltd.
Eastminster Trust Ltd.
Efdum Securities Ltd.
Equipment Credit Ltd.

Faircliffe Finance Co. Ltd. (The)
Fallings Park Investment & Mortgage Co. Ltd.
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd.
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.
Finfur Ltd.
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.
First British American Corporation Ltd. (The)
First National Housing Trust Ltd.
Fitzalan Finance Ltd.
Ford Financial Trust Ltd.
Ford Motor Credit Co. Ltd.
Fortgain Ltd.
Frevale Finance Ltd.

GEC Investments Ltd.
GREA Real Property Investments Ltd.
Gavel Finance Ltd.
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd.
General Reversionary & Investment Co. Ltd.
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd.
Greyhound Equipment Finance Ltd.
Guardian Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Hall Securities Ltd.
Hanover Berkeley Securities Ltd.
Henderson Administration Ltd.
Highland Leasing Ltd.
Hobbart Properties Ltd.
Home and Country Properties Ltd.

Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd.
Industrial Funding Trust Ltd.
Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd.
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd.

J. Coral Finance Ltd.
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd. (The)

Kenmar Export Ltd.
Kingston Financial Services (Clyde) Ltd.
Knightsbridge Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Laird Group Ltd. (The)
Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co. Ltd.
Lancashire Engineering Equipment Co. Ltd.
Langersal Ltd.
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd. (The)
Libra Bank Ltd.
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd.
Lington Holdings Ltd.
Linnet Property Co. Ltd.
Liverpool Reversionary Co. Ltd. (The)
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd.
London & Cleveland Property Investment Co. Ltd.
London and Provincial Investments Ltd.
London and Scottish Guarantees Ltd.
London Mercantile Finance Ltd.
Lothbury Securities Ltd.

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd.
Marsh Guaranty Finance Ltd.
Master Bakers & Confectioners Finance Co. Ltd.
Maybells Finance Ltd.
Merban Ltd.
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd.
Millbank Development Services Ltd.
MIT Securities Ltd.
Mobil Europe Inc.
Mobil Services Co. Ltd.

Mountford Securities Ltd.
Mutual Aid Association Ltd.

National Film Finance Consortium Ltd.
Normal Frizzell (Life & Pensions) Ltd.
North West Securities (Finance) Ltd.
Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.

Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Ogden Street Estate Ltd.
Oxford Finance Co. Ltd. (The)

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd.
Paribas Finance Ltd.
Peover Investments Ltd.
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd.
Policy Purchase & Investment Co. Ltd.
Property Investment & Finance (Developments) Ltd.
Provincial Towns & Country Estates Ltd.

Queen Street Trust Ltd.

Red Dragon Investments Ltd.
Reed International Ltd.
RIB Eastern Ltd.
RMC Finance Ltd.
Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd.
Robert Stanton Ltd.
Roman Wall Finance Ltd.
Roman Wall Investments Ltd.
Roman Wall Properties Ltd.
Rossminster Acceptances Ltd.

Safari Investments Ltd.
St. Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
Scottish & European Finance Co. Ltd.
Second Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.
Selap Ltd.
Selcar Trust Ltd.
Shield Factors Ltd.
Ship Mortgage Finance Co. Ltd.
Silbury Finance Co. Ltd.
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd.
Southcote Finance Co. Ltd.
Southern Finance Co. Ltd.
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co. Ltd.
Standard Guarantee Company (London) Ltd.
Star (Great Britain) Finance Ltd.
Sterlinvestments Ltd.
Stewart Salmon & Co. Ltd.
Suffolk Securities Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Surrey) Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Lincolnshire) Ltd.

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd.
TWA United Kingdom Employees Credit Union Ltd.
Timbleside Trading Co. Ltd.
Tokenhouse Finance Ltd.
Toronto Dominion Bank Investments (UK) Ltd.
Treesford Securities Ltd.

UDT International Finance Ltd.

VMC Finance Ltd.

Warrington & South Lancashire Investment Corporation Ltd.
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd.
West Central Holdings Ltd.
West End Provident & Investment Society Ltd. (The)
Westminster House & Land Investment Co. Ltd.
Wharton Street Credit Services Ltd.
Wharton Street Finance Ltd.
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd.
Worcestershire Housing & Savings Society (The)
Yard Securities Ltd.
Yelverton Finance & Trading Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd.

The following persons held certificates, valid at December 31, 1973, under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade and Industry that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd.
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd.
Audley Holdings Ltd.

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd.
Bank Für Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank of New Providence Ltd.
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co. (The)
Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd.
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bear Securities Ltd.
Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Boston Trust & Savings Ltd.
Bowmaker Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
British Bangladesh Trust Ltd.
British Bank of Commerce Ltd.
Brook Securities & Co. Ltd.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Burlington Investments Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd.
C. E. Coates & Co. Ltd.
Cedar Holdings Ltd.
Chancery Trust Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Ltd.
Citibank Trust Ltd.
Citicorp International Bank Ltd.
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd.
Consolidated Credits & Discounts Ltd.
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.
Copleys Bank Ltd.
Corinthian Securities Ltd.
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd.

Dalscot Ltd.
David Samuel Trust Ltd.
Dawnay Day & Co. Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Duboff Brothers Ltd.
Dunbar & Co. Ltd.

Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
Edward Bates & Sons Ltd.
E. S. Schwab & Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First Chicago Ltd.
First International Banschares Ltd.
First Maryland Ltd.
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Securities Ltd.

(continued on next page)

MONEYLENDERS ACTS
continued

Gray Dawes & Co. Ltd.
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd.
G. R. Dawes & Co. Ltd.
G. T. Whyte & Co. Ltd.
Gresham Trust Ltd.
Grindleys (London) Finance Co. Ltd.

Havana International Bank Ltd.
Hawtin & Partners Ltd.
Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.
Heritable & General Investment Bank Ltd.
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.
Hume Corporation Ltd.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Investitions—Und Handels—Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Jacobs Kroll & Co. Ltd.
Janata Bank
Japan International Bank Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge & Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Knowsley & Co. Ltd.

Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds & Scottish Trust Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London and County Investments Ltd.
London & County Securities Ltd.
London & North British Trust Ltd. (The)

Medens Trust Ltd.
Merrill Lynch—Brown Shipley Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. (The)
Morris Wigram Ltd.

National Union Bank Ltd.
N. H. Woolley & Co. Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd.
Northern Trust Co. (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd.

Old Broad Street Securities Ltd.

People's Bank Ltd. (The)
Philipp Brothers & Joseph Ltd.
Pubali Bank

Raphael, Robinson & Glyn
Red Dragon Securities Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser & Partners Ltd.
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd. (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada (The)

St. Margarets Finance Ltd.
Security Trust Company of Birmingham Ltd.
Slater Walker Finance Corporation Ltd.
Société Générale (France) Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in Pakistan)
Standard Guarantee Co. Ltd.
Sterling Credit Ltd.
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd.

Thames Guaranty Ltd.
Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd.
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd.
Tozer Standard & Chartered Ltd.

UDT Finance Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Vavasseur Trust Co. Ltd. (The)

Wallace Brothers Sassoon Bank Ltd.
Wells Fargo Ltd.
Western Bank Ltd.
Western Trust & Savings Ltd.
White Weld & Co. Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wintrust Securities Ltd.

Applications for regional development grants

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that application forms and explanatory notes for regional development grants have been revised and have been available since January 9, 1974 from Regional Development Grants Offices. These forms and notes are:

Form RDG/B and notes RDG/BEN for building and works (other than mining works) on qualifying premises in development, intermediate and derelict land clearance areas;

Form RDG/P and notes RDG/PEN for new machinery or plant for use in specified qualifying premises in development areas;

Form RDG/S and notes RDG/SEN for machinery and plant provided for use in development areas either in construction activities or in more than one qualifying premises not all of which can be specified at the time of application;

Form RDG/M and notes RDG/MEN for mining works in development areas;

Form RDG/Q and notes RDG/QEN. Form RDG/Q must be completed by the occupier(s) of premises in which the asset which is the subject of an application is to be used when the application is made on forms RDG/B or RDG/P.

Attention is drawn to changes in the wording of some of the conditions on which grant is made, particularly in Section 7 of form RDG/P which gives a revised definition of the date when plant or machinery is regarded as provided for grant purposes. The new definition is explained in note 10 of the revised notes RDG/PEN.

All persons applying for grant are asked to destroy any copies of the old print of application forms that they may have in stock, and in future make their application on the revised forms. Applications on the old forms may not be accepted if received in the Regional Development Grants Office after May 1, 1974.

The addresses of the Offices are:

The Department of Trade and Industry, Regional Development Grants Offices:

Queensway House
West Precinct
Town Centre
Billingham
Teesside TS23 2NF
Tel: (0642) 553671
Telex: 58608

St. Peter's House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Lancs L20 3LZ
Tel: 051 922 4030
Telex: 627162

24/26 Newport Road
Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel: (0222) 42611
Telex: 49538

Magnet House
59 Waterloo Street
Glasgow G2 7BT
Tel: 041 221 9833
Telex: 77611

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

COMPANIES WINDING-UP
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ (Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

BANKRUPTCY
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Birmingham
Commercial Union House,
Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade,
Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House,
Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance),
30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-64301/2)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Avon House, Telephone Avenue,
Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-22852)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street,
Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House,
12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
9th Floor, 24/26 Newport Road,
Cardiff CF2 1SH
(Tel: 0222-30575)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park,
Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street,
Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-686 4961)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street,
Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road,
Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square,
Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars,
Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade,
Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road,
Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street,
Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street,
Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings,
St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk,
Northampton NN1 5QA
(Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow,
Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street,
Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street,
Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Monarch House,
75-79 Caversham Road, Reading RG1 8AW
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill,
Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St, Andrews Road North,
Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor,
Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road,
Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House,
Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea
SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees,
Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street,
Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building,
166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL
(Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road,
Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Britain's first export marketing centre—a progress report

by Ben Thorne, OBE, Director, British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo

THE Japanese market responds to an energetic approach—this is the lesson learned since the formal opening on September 21 of the British Overseas Trade Board's British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. The concept, which had grown out of the Prime Minister's visit to Japan in 1972, was researched and put into action in less than nine months in order to take the fastest possible advantage of the multitude of opportunities arising from Japan's high rate of growth and extraordinary large balance of payments surpluses which together made Japan the importing nation with the largest potential in the world.

The Centre's declared prime objectives were to make it easier for the British exporter to study Japanese market prospects and to inform Japanese businessmen more fully about the great range of competitive products available from Britain. Two programmes of work were put into operation: the first a carefully planned series of 10 major exhibitions a year, each covering a selected sector of industry; the second to make the Centre's facilities available between these major exhibitions for use by individual British firms or organisations, or their Japanese representatives, to improve the marketing of their products. At the end of 1973 the first fruits of these two programmes can be reviewed.

Three major exhibitions have been presented in the Centre. In the first, marine equipment was shown by 29 exhibiting firms. Japan has by far the world's largest shipbuilding capacity and any successful marine equipment supplier must consider how to break in. This has not been easy in the past because of reluctance by Japanese shipyards—who work to very exacting timetables—to jeopardise their delivery dates by relying on supplies from the end of a long pipeline. With current economic pressures in Japan, the Marine Equipment Exhibition in October 1973 came at the perfect psychological moment. The Japanese industry showed impressive interest with over 1,000 serious visitors—ship's architects, marine engineers, purchasing executives—being identified during the five days of the Exhibition. Lead times of three years are quite normal for the marine equipment industry and manufacturers therefore never expect to be able to identify much hard business at the end of an exhibition. This time things were different. As soon as the exhibition closed, most exhibitors were busy making follow-up visits to Japanese shipyards and, before they left Japan, 10 exhibitors were able to announce that between them they foresaw £1,460,000 worth of certain business in the coming 12 months.

The British Marine Equipment Council, sponsors of the exhibition, signified their satisfaction by saying that they would like a repeat exhibition at the Centre within two years. Mr. Donald Maxwell, Director of BMEC, forecast that the current £6.5 million of exports to Japan per year could increase fivefold in the next few years.

There were 10 exhibitors at the Furniture Exhibition, put on for five days at the end of October, and these were equally divided between high quality modern and reproduction furniture. Although the demand for Western style furniture is known to be growing with great rapidity in Japan and although Scandinavian furniture is well known and imported in considerable quantities, the British furniture industry, despite several years of effort, has made very small inroads into the Japanese market. In 1972 total sales were only £150,000, more than half of which is believed to have been achieved by one manufacturer. The Centre Exhibition enabled the participants to sell everything they had brought on the opening day: indeed much of it was sold at a reception on the eve of the opening. By the end of the exhibition orders to the value of £155,000—more than the preceding year's total—had been taken and these 10 exhibitors could look forward to a further quarter of a million pounds worth of business in 1974. The Centre Exhibition demonstrated that the Japanese market is turning from one-off orders by major department stores for specific promotional purposes to a more serious and continuous marketing policy in which agents and distributors can also play a part. Another group of 10 furniture manufacturers will be exhibiting in the Centre in March 1974 and their prospects are equally bright, providing that delivery periods are not too long and delivery promises can be kept.

The third major exhibition consisted of a small group of highly specialised manufacturers in the advanced welding and laser field. Once more a very high quality audience was attracted. The immediate sales in advanced technology of this kind are relatively unimportant. It is the contacts and long-term benefits that count. Nonetheless, at the close of the Exhibition businessmen looked forward to short-term business worth £200,000. Much more to the point, they felt, was the opportunity that had been accorded to their sales and technical staff to work closely with their agents in actually working and demonstrating the equipment to potential customers, thus building up the agents' knowledge and sales capability, in order to fulfil the opportunities which clearly exist for the future.

The second programme—private marketing activities—has enabled a whole range of British organisations to promote their business in Japan. The British Travel Authority ran a major workshop at which 25 hotel and travel operators and allied services, led by Sir Mark Hennig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, met their Japanese counterparts for sales and business discussions. BTA were able to organise this at a fraction of the cost of renting normal hotel or conference space in Tokyo.

Solartron Ltd., with their LCL agents, put on a three-day demonstration and seminar of their highly sophisticated electronic data recording and control equipment. Four members of the British company flew to Japan specially for the occasion and they reported it was a great success—something that their agent could not possibly have organised before the Centre had opened. Immediately after this, the LCL agents and distributors for three British furniture manufacturers—Ducal, Wood Bros. and Staples—put on their own exhibition in the Centre. Mr. Jeffrey Wiseman, chairman of Ducal, came to Japan to join with a well-known Japanese professor in a half day seminar on furniture. The agents are delighted with the facilities and their results and have re-booked for 1974.

The conference area has been in regular demand for business meetings, sales talks, seminars and film shows as well as receptions. Three British missions have held successful receptions in the conference area—The London Chamber of Commerce, The Scottish Export Council and the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) Investment Mission. The executive offices, available for use free by any visiting British businessmen needing a base, are not yet so popular, perhaps because the news has not got around.

Already, therefore, more than one hundred British companies have benefited from the facilities of the new Centre and some four thousand visitors have passed through it. Looking forward into 1974 there is a very busy year in prospect (providing that the energy crisis allows the flow of trade to continue). The 10 major exhibitions for 1974 are already planned and those for the first half of the year are fully booked. The demand for private bookings is such that there is some difficulty in fitting them all in and anybody interested should hasten to get into the queue and tell us their needs. Britain's sales to Japan rose by more than £180 million in 1972. When the 1973 figures are known they could well exceed £270 million. The Centre expects to play its part in enabling many British firms to continue this trend during 1974.

Mr. Christopher Chataway visiting Japan

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, is visiting Japan until January 23.

His visit follows exchanges between the Prime Minister and Mr. Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan and a subsequent mission by British officials and will follow up the progress already made.

Mr. Chataway will have discussions with Ministers of the Japanese Government and leading industrialists on the opportunities for manufacturing industry investment in Britain and Japan. He will address the British Chamber of Commerce and visit commercial and industrial companies in Tokyo, Kobe and Akashi.

New initiative in European markets

MR. Derek Ezra, chairman of the European Trade Committee, speaking at an open meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on January 10, outlined plans for a new initiative in European markets through the British Overseas Trade Board's Product Selection Exercise.

Mr. Ezra said: 'The Board's aim is, through this exercise, to pinpoint trade targets in European markets and follow these up in a co-ordinated and planned way. This operation is a joint effort, in partnership with the British Overseas Trade Board, the Department of Trade and Industry, our Embassies in Europe and British industry. For the first time, British industry has been brought in at the outset to assist the Board in preparing a detailed rolling programme for specific products in defined markets.

'During the first 11 months of 1973 our trade in value terms with Western Europe went up by 33 per cent compared with the same period in 1972—whereas our trade with the rest of the world rose by 23 per cent. This is strong evidence,' Mr. Ezra said, 'of the response which industry has already made to the call to tackle the European market.'

Referring to exporters' prices, Mr. Ezra said: 'It does seem to the European Trade Committee that every exporter must take the most realistic view possible of the pricing policy adopted by his company in the European markets. Where it is possible to do so the exporter should follow a flexible pricing policy permitting him to earn the maximum foreign exchange consistent with continuing to secure the business.'

Over 25 per cent more British firms exhibited abroad during 1973

DURING 1973, the number of British firms receiving support from the British Overseas Trade Board to exhibit abroad increased by over 25 per cent. During 1972, 4,958 British firms participated, with the Board's assistance, at 283 trade fairs and British exhibitions. Comparable figures for 1973 are 6,300 firms at 322 events.

Outward missions by businessmen, again with BOTB support, also increased last year. In 1973, 1,805 businessmen took part in 155 outward missions to a total of 60 countries. During 1972, 1,345 businessmen went in 121 missions to 54 countries.

For British consumer goods, store promotions and shopping weeks in overseas countries provide opportunities for increased exports. In 1973, the British Overseas Trade Board organised 63 store promotions abroad, compared with 48 in 1972. The number of shopping weeks arranged by the Board also went up, from six in 1972 to eight in 1973.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters, Products and manufactures are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison, Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 2393/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Overseas publicity for UK trade fairs

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*.

Export market research reports now available

THE Export Marketing Research Scheme is an important export promotion service of the BOTB. Advice can be given on whether, and if so, how marketing research can help with a particular problem; on the most effective methods of carrying out research, and on commissioning a suitable marketing research firm to undertake it. In approved cases, financial help is available.

In March 1972, the scheme was expanded to give support to trade associations. When sponsored by the BOTB they receive up to 66⅔ per cent of the costs of their research. Below is a list of trade association reports which have been produced with BOTB assistance since the scheme began. They all became available for public sale during 1973.

Profit Opportunities in the Market for Kitchen Furniture in the EEC.
Available from the Kitchen Furniture Manufacturers Federation, 19-21 Hatton Garden, London, EC1N 8BB, price £40.

UK Commodity Trades and the Enlarged EEC: A Study of Selective Problems.
Available from the British Federation of Commodity Associations, Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London, EC3M 3HT, price £10.

Export Potential in the European Community: Doors. (Vol. 1 Europe.) Price, £130.

Export Potential in the European Community: Window and Door Frames. (Vol. 1) Price, £170.

Export Potential in the European Community: Built-in Units. Price, £100.

Export Potential in the European Community: Structural Components. Volumes on France, Germany and Italy price £60 each. Volumes on Netherlands,and Belgium/Luxembourg price £45 each. Complete set, £250.
The 'Export Potential' Reports are available from the British Woodwork Manufacturers Association, 26 Store Street, London, WC1E 7BT.

Export Market Research Study of Selected European Gaming and Pure Amusement Machines Markets.
Available from the Amusement Trades Association, 19 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2 OES, Price, £200.

Water Pollution Control in W. Germany and the Netherlands. (2 Volumes).
Available from Scientific Instruments Research Association, Chislehurst, Kent. Price, £95.

The USA Market for Longwall Coal Mining Equipment.
Available in February from the Association of British Mining Exporters, PO Box 121, Galthrop Road, Sheffield, S10 2HN. Price, £50.

Professor Dr. Horst Ehmke, third from right, Federal Minister of Research and Technology, West Germany, visits a British stand at Dusseldorf's International Conference and Exhibition on Marine Research and Ocean Utilisation.

Oil crisis stimulates interest in marine research exhibition

From J. W. Spies, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The 11,000 visitors who came to the 2nd International Conference and Exhibition on Marine Research and Ocean Utilisation (INTEROCEAN 73) in Dusseldorf included many whose prime interest was in the offshore oil industry but the oil crisis caused a large number of laymen to be interested where perhaps they otherwise might not have been. In fact, some 20 per cent of the visitors registered by the organisers were members of the ordinary public, many of whom were attracted by a general and informative exposition of oceanological activities and techniques in one of the halls. The visitors, professional and non-professional were, in the overwhelming majority, well satisfied with the exhibition as a whole.

The Conference and Exhibition, November 13-18, was organised by the Dusseldorf Trade Exhibition Authority, under the auspices of the German Industrial Marine Technology Trade Association, in two of the halls in the Dusseldorf Trade Exhibition grounds. The latest developments in the field of the production and processing of minerals on and under the sea bed and in the collection, recording and processing of data in this sector were shown. The products exhibited attracted an interested public and the level of inquiries was very good indeed. Interludes in the conference agenda gave the experts present an opportunity of looking round the exhibition and these were the busiest times, when inquiries were also at the highest level.

Joint venture

The United Kingdom was represented at this exhibition by 13 firms showing in a joint venture, organised for the sponsors, the Association of British Oceanological Industries, by BPS Exhibition Ltd., and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. These firms included manufacturers of measuring instruments, apparatus for onshore and offshore use and communications equipment, as well as companies offering services. Present, too, were representatives of the North East Scotland Development Authority, promoting North East Scotland to the offshore industry, and of the Aberdeen Harbour Board, who were advertising Aberdeen's strategic North Sea location and the services available there, catering for the offshore oil and fishing industries and for commercial sea freightage.

Many inquiries

Except at the final weekend, when attendance was disappointing to say the least, inquiries were numerous and generally of good quality. One does not, of course expect to book firm orders at such an exhibition, but is hoped that the follow up of the inquiries will bring good business later. Some of the more successful exhibitors emphasised that, in this capital-intensive branch of industry, one has to show at this exhibition, and at those at Brighton and Bordeaux, in order to get on the 'short-lists' of potential customers, with the hope of orders within two or three years.

The next Interocean will be held in 1976: most of the British exhibitors said they intended to come again.

Major promotion of British goods through Japan

From Rex Gordon Farrar, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tokyo: The special promotion of a wide range of British consumer goods which took place throughout Japan in the autumn was a massive onslaught on key retail outlets in 20 major cities including, of course, Tokyo and Osaka, involving 58 department stores, 53 supermarkets, a drug-store chain owned by Sony and five tailor groups.

The British Overseas Trade Board sponsored this drive and supporting attractions covered: cultural exhibitions from Britain mounted by department stores in nine cities; the London Fashion Festival in Tokyo (reported in *Trade and Industry*, October 18); a furniture exhibition at the new British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo.

The London Fashion Festival was honoured by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who also visited British Fairs at six department stores in Tokyo. Princess Chichibu opened the Mitsukoshi exhibition on the 'River Thames' and, with Princess Hitachi, Princess Mikasa and Prince Tomohita, attended the London Fashion Festival. The chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Lord Thorneycroft, opened the Seibu department store British Fair and the supporting Royal College of Art Exhibition.

Total sales of British goods in Mitsukoshi's main Tokyo store at Nihonbashi reached 905 million yen, a record for Mitsukoshi in any single promotion of foreign goods. Best sellers: jewellery, including a Y10 million necklace; silverware; china; menswear; food and drink; furnishings; sporting and household goods.

In the store at Sapporo (scene of the 1972 Winter Olympics) British cigarettes and Scotch whisky amounting to Y4 million were sold on the opening day. 'Do-it-yourself' carpentry kits sold well to customers attracted by the carpentry activities of the sales clerks.

Scotland was to the fore in the cultural exhibition in the Hankyu store at Osaka. Arts and antiques sales reached Y70m. Men's and women's accessory sales amounted to Y28m. Total sales topped Y230m.

At the Isetan/ADO group there were folk dancers from Britain. Marks and Spencer clothing were best sellers. Total sales Y278m. British metal toys in demand in the provincial stores were helped by automatic vending machines for sale of Corgi miniature cars.

Seibu: 'A great success' say all eight participating stores with sales of Y350m. Pegasus rocking horses sold well. One customer bought china and glassware worth Y2,200,000. High quality brand names were in demand. All the furniture from Britain for the store's English pub was bought by a Tokyo bar owner. The Royal College of Art exhibition and fashion show attracted 150,000 people, mainly young people.

Matsuya: an old London taxi-cab imported for the promotion sold for Y2m. Portobello Road antiques and household goods were the sale-leaders.

Matsuzakaya: visitors to the 'City of York' exhibition exceeded 150,000 in Nagoya. Young women's fashion wear was in great demand. The British merchandise included a variety of new names. Top sellers were men's suitings, duffle coats, men's and women's sweaters, blankets and giftwear.

Seiyu supermarket: the first British food and drink promotion in this leading Japanese supermarket chain, with 53 supermarkets participating. All goods were sold out within four days and the chain seeks a repeat performance next year.

Philadelphia: control of pollution —a multi-million dollar industry

From Roland S. Willcox, British Consulate-General, Philadelphia: Six British exhibitors participated in a joint venture at the 2nd International Pollution Engineering Exposition and Congress, October 22-25 at the Civic Centre, Philadelphia. This is the second successful joint venture to be sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Water and Effluent Treatment Plant Association, following the previous exposition held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1972.

This year's show showed an increase of some 30 exhibitors and approximately 25 per cent in net footage occupied by booths. Registration, which was about the same as that of the 1972 show, in Cleveland, estimated to be about 6,500, according to both American and British exhibitors, was of a markedly higher quality of professionals and made the exposition more profitable than they had anticipated. Visitors can be broken down into classified groups of plant engineers, designers, consultant engineers, sales engineers and higher management in the pollution control field and supporting industries and can be summed up as quality attendance.

Britain has long enjoyed the reputation of leader in the field of technology, practical application and tangible results in the many projects undertaken over the years. The outstanding British success in this field and a frequent topic of comment by American exhibitors and visitors at the show was the reversal of the effects of pollution in London and the river Thames, and is the example held up by ecologically-minded groups as one which should be the goal of attainment on the western side of the Atlantic.

The centrally-located position of the joint venture, close to the entrance and middle aisle of the hall, insured that all attending, over 6,000 visitors, were exposed to the products and services provided by the British firms. Analysis of attendance shows that visitors came from over 2,600 companies, 50 states and 18 foreign countries. Twenty-eight per cent were top management and 20 per cent pollution control specialists. By area of interest, 2,215 were air; 1,121 solids; 2,133 water; 928 noise and interest in all four 1,217.

Analysis of attendance by industry showed 12 per cent in chemicals; 11 per cent in primary and fabricated metals; non electrical machinery 7.5 per cent; electrical machinery 4 per cent; instruments and controls 7.5 per cent; miscellaneous manufacturing 18.5 per cent and consulting engineering 7 per cent. A breakdown of the numbers of visitors by title and function showed that almost 11 per cent were chief executives (president, owner or partner); corporate management 17½ per cent; directors of environmental control and engineers in the various disciplines of pollution control and waste management 20½ per cent; plant management 12 per cent; R and D 5.6 per cent; consulting engineering 5 per cent; general engineering 6½ per cent, and manufacturers representatives 15 per cent.

Electronic Instruments of Chertsey, Surrey, enjoyed a steady stream of visitors to its display of industrial and laboratory pH meters, industrial self-cleaning electrode systems, submersible oxygen and temperature analysers, ion-selective electrodes and industrial ion-selective analysers. Flaregas Engineering Ltd. of West Drayton had an impressive and eye-catching stand featuring a full size model of its anti-pollution smokeless flare tip. Sutcliffe Speakman and Co. of Leigh, Lancs., which has over 40 years of experience in activated carbons and solvent recovery, received numerous inquiries on its solvent recovery systems.

Trist Mouldings and Seals Ltd. of Slough reported a more than successful show, as a result of inquiries on its mechanical seals which are specially designed for heavy duty requirements such as pumping water with solids in suspension and slurries. Lovibond Tintometer Pollution Laboratories Ltd. of Salisbury exhibited a range of water and air chemical analysis units which brought forth numerous inquiries from both potential customers and prospective distributors.

Of a first batch of 107 questionnaires returned, out of a total of 1,000 sent to visitors, although many could not give specific answers due to reasons of confidentiality, 56 were revealing. When asked for an estimate of company expenditure on pollution control equipment over the next five years, the range was from $25,000 for one company, to $60 million for another. Total expenditures were from $216-246 million.

While no claim is made that these figures can be projected, if 56 companies report a minimum of $216 million and there were 2,600 companies' representatives present at the show, British firms can draw their own conclusions on the dollar volume of this market and the rewards that they may reap.

New fashions acclaimed at Californian display

From Robina Colville, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Los Angeles: The beautiful Santa Anita racecourse, which lies in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in Southern California, was the setting for a Fashion Show of British-made women's and men's apparel at the Oak Tree Meet. The occasion was a champagne reception and luncheon arranged by four Southern California Chapters of the National Assistance League, a well-known charitable organisation in the United States. The four chapters involved were San Gabriel Valley, Arcadia, Pomona Valley and Upland.

The Jaeger Co. of New York flew in an exciting collection of its new cruise and holiday fashions. The show, co-ordinated by I. Magnin and Co. of Pasadena, was held in the private Turf Club. The fashions were so new that they had not yet been seen by the fashion press in the US and they were enthusiastically acclaimed by the 400 women who attended the event. The fashion show was followed by a luncheon and an afternoon at the races.

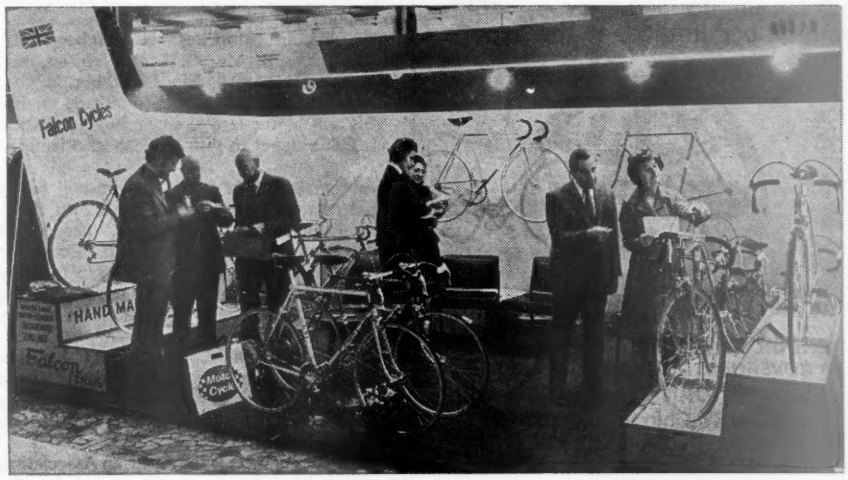
This fashion show, held in November, was most useful in furthering our efforts to spotlight British fashions and the co-operation of the Jaeger Co. was tremendously helpful. This is an example of how the co-operation of an active British manufacturer which has a US distribution centre can help the Government services to promote British trade.

Italian Minister for Trade inspects British bikes at Milan show

From W. P. Hartshorne, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Milan: Seventeen British exhibitors took part on joint venture terms in the 43rd International Cycle and Motorcycle Exhibition, held at the Fiera Campionaria ground, Milan. The British participants, sponsored by the Cycle and Motorcycle Association Ltd. and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, represented a complete range of bicycles, motorcycles and accessories.

The 1973 event broke all records, with 789 exhibitors and an estimated 370,000 visitors. The large British exhibition area—one of the biggest at this event—with its compact and colourful individual stands (*see picture*) attracted a great deal of attention, including a visit by the Italian Minister for Trade, Sig. Matteotti.

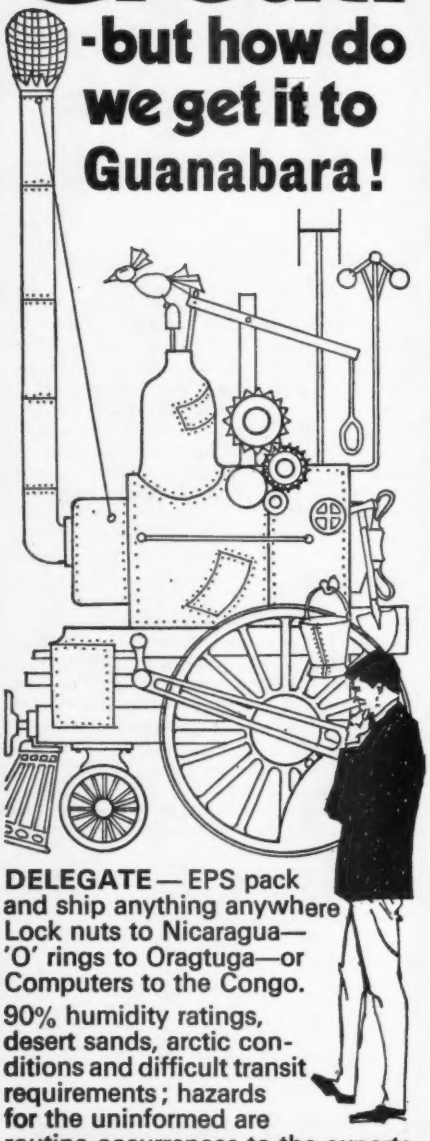
This well-established exhibition is quite clearly increasing in importance—as witnessed by the fact that an extra pavilion had to be brought into operation this year, November 17-25, to accommodate the rising number of exhibitors.



Although the Italian market is served by a substantial home industry, there is a great deal of scope for foreign manufacturers. Interest in cycling and motorcycling has increased recently in view of the current oil shortages and it is important that the British industry should continue to display its products at this event.

Great!

-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo.

90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

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EXPORT PACKING SERVICE GROUP
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PORTSMOUTH Cosham 73161
DUDLEY Cradley Heath 66086
GLASGOW Halfway 4993
BRISTOL Nailsea 4046
YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

Brazil: CBI visitors are encouraged by prospects for increased trade

From R. M. John, British Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro: A mission of 15 members, including directors from a wide range of British industrial firms, visited Brazil under the sponsorship of the Confederation of British Industry and with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board. The group was led by Sir Geoffrey Wallinger, a former British Ambassador in Brazil and now a director of Lloyds and BOLSA International; the deputy leader was Viscount Caldecote, chairman of Delta Metal Co. Ltd. Mr. John Whitehorn, Deputy Director General of the CBI, also took part, as did Mr. K. W. Cotterill, Under-Secretary, Exports Credits Guarantee Department.

Other participants represented firms, many with substantial overseas interests, in the fields of steel, petrochemicals, engineering, aircraft, vehicle manufacture, agro-industry, electronics and financial services.

The purpose of the recent mission was to obtain a first-hand impression in depth of Brazil's impressive economic performance and of the opportunities this offers for British firms through both investment and increased trade. The mission's report will be circulated shortly among the 12,000 members of the CBI. At the same time, the mission sought to demonstrate within Brazil British interest in establishing closer business contacts with this fast-growing economy.

During their itinerary, in which the party covered several thousands of miles throughout Brazil, visits were paid to the commercial centres of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and to the federal capital, Brasilia. Discussions were held with economic ministers and with leaders of Brazil's financial and development bodies, as well as with the mission's counterparts in Brazilian industry. In Brasilia the group were received by President Médici.

Members also saw something of Brazil's development activity in industry and agriculture at the regional level, with spells in the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Gerais. Something was also seen of industrial projects benefiting from federal incentives schemes in Salvador and Recife in the North-East of the country.

The pace set was a cracking one and the welcome from Brazilian contacts was particularly warm.

The welcome for British participation, particularly in joint ventures with Brazilian firms, was strongly emphasised.

The mission were undoubtedly impressed by the high level of industrialisation in the Brazilian economy and the prospects for collaboration and increased trade which it offers. Their report will mark an important stage in BOTB's current programme of stimulating interest in Brazil among British industry which is to culminate in the major British Industrial Exhibition to be held at São Paulo next August.

Pakistan buyers for London's hardware fair

BUYING mission from Pakistan will be attending London's 20th International Hardware Trades Fair, which begins its five-day run at Olympia on January 28.

The mission comprises six members: Mr. D. G. M. Ford, Mr. D. L. F. Jenssen, Mr. A. Karim H. Ahmed, Mr. R. Robinson, Mr. M. Asif Bawaney and Mr. H. Bombadd Ouddi.

This will be the largest single buying mission from Pakistan yet to visit this export-orientated fair.

For the third year running there will be an official Austrian stand at London's 20th International Hardware Trades Fair. The group exhibit is sponsored by the Federal Economic Chamber in Vienna and organised by its Institute of Economic Development. As previously, the Austrian Commercial Delegation in Great Britain will maintain its own information stand.

The group exhibit representing 17 Austrian manufacturing companies—there were 11 at the last fair—will cover a wide range of products, many of which are already well established on the British market.

Among newcomers is the Austrian Association of Spring Manufacturers, represented for the first time by six of its member companies, displaying a complete range of springs for industrial use.

General C. S. Carreon (right), chairman of the Board of Communications in the Philippines, examining a 10 watt high-efficiency travelling-wave tube for high-capacity microwave-radio equipment with Mr. H. D. Hyamson, manager of the Radio Systems Laboratory at GEC Telecommunications. The visit to the company's Coventry factories was part of a five-day tour of British telecommunications companies arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Proposed suspension of import duties on aircraft parts

AN application is being made under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome to suspend import duties on the goods included in the annex to this notice where they are intended for use in the construction in the EEC of the European Airbus.

If any UK producer considers that he could now or in the near future supply parts for this aircraft falling within the descriptions set out in the annex, and that a suspension of the Common Customs Tariff would be detrimental to his interests, he should supply full details of the products concerned to the Department of Trade and Industry. Respondents should state whether or not they have been approached by the aircraft manufacturers or have themselves offered to supply the equipment concerned for this aircraft. Copies of correspondence would be useful.

It would be helpful if any component manufacturer wishing to oppose suspension of the CCT on any particular item could provide full details of any specific component they cannot supply for the Airbus in so far as these components fall within one of the descriptions of goods included in the annex, some of which they can supply. This would assist in the preparation of a list of components which may not at present be available from UK component makers for construction of the Airbus.

All the information requested in this notice should be sent not later than January 31, 1974 to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House (tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 5519).

Tariff heading	Description French	Description English	Reference	Manufacturer
62.05	Toboggans	Escape chutes		Aircruiser
73.24	Bouteille pour oxygène	Oxygen bottle	9800 2 DIAF 23 AM	Scott
73.40	Eléments de verrouillage de palettes	Parts of locking devices for pallets		Talley
76.15	Toilettes et WC	Washbasins and WCs		Monogram
84.12	Groupe de réfrigération	Refrigeration unit	927 480 I	Garrett
84.21	Extincteur fixe APU	Extinguisher fixed to auxiliary power unit		Walter Kidde
84.22	Vérins de verrouillage conteneurs	Jacks for containers		Talley
84.22	Vérins de chargement automatique	Jacks for automatic loading equipment		Talley
84.59	Séparateur d'eau	Water separator	187 790-4	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vannes de transfert HP ⇄	Two-way high pressure transfer valves	978 690 3 SRI	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Clapet anti retour	Non-return valve	123 8942 Série I	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vannes d'isolation et régulation de pression	Isolation and pressure regulation valves	898 6263 Série 8	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de surpression	Suppression valve	978 69 22 Série I	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de limitation de température	Temperature control valve	978 7343 SRI	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne d'intercommunication	Inter-communication valve	398 504 2	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de limitation de pression anti retour d'antigivre voilure	Non-return pressure reducing valve for aircraft de-icing equipment	898 566 3	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de conditionnement d'air	Air-conditioning valve	398 528 I	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de régulation collecteur chaud	Hot air collector regulator valve	898 230 I	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de régulation température cabine	Cabin temperature regulator valve	398 3962 Série 2	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de régulation de température poste	Pilot's cabin temperature regulator valve	398 3982 Série 2	Garrett Airesearch
84.61	Vanne de limitation de débit	Flow regulator valve	396 196-10	Garrett Airesearch
84.62	Rouleaux d'entrainement	Drive-shaft roller bearings		Western Gear
84.62	Rouleaux à roulement	Rollers for roller-bearings		Talley
84.62	Billes à cage	Caged ball-bearings		Talley
85.01	Moteurs réducteurs électriques	Geared electric motors		Western Gear
85.01	Alternateur 90 KVA	Alternator 90 KVA	976 J 889-3	Westinghouse
85.01	Boitier pour alternateur	Alternator case	976 J 931-2	Westinghouse
85.15	Antenne VOR	VOR Antenna	DMN 36-4	Dorne Margolin
85.15	Antennes Localizer	Local antennae	DMN 426	Dorne Margolin
90.24	Régulateur de température groupe	Temperature unit regulator	617 512 3	Garrett Airesearch
90.24	Régulateur de liaison zone groupe APU	Linking regulator for APU unit compartment?	617 924 3	Garrett Airesearch
90.24	Régulateur de température pré-refroidisseur	Pre-cooler unit regulator	65 0080 69 01	Garrett Airesearch
90.24	Régulateur de température compartiments	Temperature of compartments regulator	627 396-1	Garrett Airesearch
90.24	Régulateur de température compartiment cargo	Temperature of cargo compartment regulator	627 562-1	Garrett Airesearch
90.28	Central de cap gyromagnétique:	Generator for heading gyro:		
90.28	Flux valve	Flux valve	2589 419 902	Sperry
90.28	Compensateur	Compensator	2591 200 901	Sperry
90.28	Anemo asservi	Servo-anemometer	2592 621 909	Sperry
90.28	Calculateur de décrochage	Storm-warning computer	965 0347 009	Sundstrand (UCC)
90.28	Sonde d'incidence	Incidence probe	965 4020 006	Sundstrand (UCC)
90.28	Débit mètre:	Flow meter:		
90.28	calculateur	calculator	1D 9115 14	Electro Developpement Corp.
90.28	indicateur	indicator	1D 9116 02	Electro Developpement Corp.
90.28	indicateur	indicator	1D 9118 04	Electro Developpement Corp.
90.28	Indicateur de temps GMT	GMT time indicator	A 15 597 P1	Haydon
90.28	Indicateur de temps GMT	GMT time indicator	A 15 597 P2	Haydon
90.28	Base de temps	Time-base	E 31 823	Haydon
90.28	Boite de commande à distance	Remote-control box	A 15 597 RS	Haydon
90.28	Indicateur de pression	Pressure indicator	AW 2044 AB 01	US Gauge
90.28	Transmetteur de débit	Flow transmitter	ST 0 109 C	US Gauge
90.28	Indicateur pression carburant	Fuel pressure indicator	VIL OC 3 B	US Gauge
90.28	Indicateur pression huile	Oil pressure indicator	VIL OC 4 A	US Gauge
90.28	Indicateur de quantité d'huile	Oil quantity indicator	8 DJ 172 LW R	General Electric
90.28	Indicateur EGT	EGT indicator	8 DJ 175 LW P2	General Electric
90.28	Indicateur tachymétrique	Speedometer	8 DJ 176 LZ T2	General Electric
90.28	Indicateur tachymétrique	Speedometer	8 DJ 176 LZ A3	General Electric
90.28	Indicateur de température statique	Static temperature indicator	2594 617 909	Sperry
90.28	Indicateur de vitesse propre	True airspeed indicator	2594 618 901	Sperry
90.28	Détection de température (surchauffe ambiante)	Detector of temperature overheating	1 jeu	Fenwal

Belgian trade union practice

IN response to a need expressed by many British businessmen whose commercial relationships have been stimulated by the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC, the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxembourg have published a new booklet called *Belgian Trade Union Practice*. Distinguished contributors review the history and current methods of the trade unions and the two legal institutions, the Commissions Paritaires and the Conseils d'Entreprise, through which in practice traffic between employers and unions is generally channelled.

The booklet may be obtained, price 100 Belgian francs a copy, from the British Chamber of Commerce at Britannia House, Rue Joseph II, 30, 1040 Brussels.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 3482/73 completing Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 as regards the measures to be taken in respect of the abandonment of the application by a Member State of Article 2 (a) of Regulation (EEC) 974/71. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Decision 73/445/EEC extending to December 31, 1974 the system of minimum prices. (*Official Journal* L360, December 29, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 3477/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1569/72 as regards the level of prices of colza and rape seed in Italy in consequence of developments in the monetary situation. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3491/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 2300/73 on differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3495/73 on the buying-in of olive oil for a buffer stock. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3498/73 fixing the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3527/73 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* L360, December 29, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 3478/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 as regards the fat content of whole milk. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3493/73 repealing Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 concerning the establishment of a uniform fat content for whole milk. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 3492/73 supplementing Regulations 2182/73 and 2823/73 laying down detailed rules on export levies to be applied respectively on the cereals market and in the rice market in the event of disturbances thereon. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 3534/73 introducing subsidies for vinicultural products similar to the vinicultural product exported as 'Cyprus sherry' produced in the Community as originally constituted and shipped to Ireland and the UK. (*Official Journal* L360, December 29, 1973)

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 3499/73 authorising the UK to suspend temporarily customs duties on hackled or otherwise processed but not spun flax and flax tow imported from other Member States. (*Official Journal* L357, December 28, 1973)

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT—TEXT PUBLISHED: The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C113, December 24, 1973, contains the text, in English, of the Agreement establishing an Association signed on September 12, 1963 and of the Additional Protocol signed on November 23, 1970, the original texts of which were published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* 1964, page 3687/64 and OJ No. L293 of December 29, 1972, page 4. In view of the reference in Article 1 of the Interim Agreement signed on June 30, 1973 between the European Community and Turkey and published in OJ No. L277 of October 3, 1973, to the above mentioned Association Agreement and Additional Protocol, these texts are published for information only.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Services to exporters

The following DTI offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, LS1 4JQ
Tel. 0532 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DY
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

TRADE MARKS ACT 1938

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1974

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of sub-section 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act 1938 that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry intends to make Rules under that Act amending the existing Rules by increasing certain of the fees payable in respect of trade marks. The Price Commission has advised that the increases are in conformity with the Price and Pay Code. The increases include £1 in respect of application, £1 in respect of registration and £2 in respect of renewal. Copies of the draft Rules may be obtained on and after January 21, 1974 from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 11p (by post 14p).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the Rules are finally settled should do so on or before February 21, 1974. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area—supplementary quota

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 5,550 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Department's Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1973/4. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas suppliers. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after September 30, 1974.

The basic quota for imports of fresh bananas from the Dollar Area for 1973/4 was established at 4,000 tons. A supplementary quota of 10,000 tons was announced in October 1973. The quota year runs from October 1 to September 30. There are no restrictions on imports from other than Dollar Area sources.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 23.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Chlorobenzene	Monochlorobenzene	December 31, 1974	14819
79.01	Unwrought zinc, other than alloys of zinc	Unwrought zinc	December 31, 1974	14826

Export business backed by ECGD

Sugar factory for Sudan

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of almost £10 million which Lloyds Bank Ltd. has made available to the Government of Sudan to help finance the construction of a sugar factory. Fletcher and Stewart Ltd. of Derby will build the £14.3 million factory at Sennar in the Blue Nile province.

Bulk carrier for Liberia

Katherine Navigation Ltd. of Liberia is to buy a 70,500 tdw bulk carrier from Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd. To help finance the £6½ million contract, National Westminster Bank Ltd. is providing a loan of over £5.2 million, guaranteed by the ECGD.

RB 211 engines for US airline

The ECGD has guaranteed a loan of nearly £8 million which Lazard Brothers and Company Ltd. has arranged to help finance the purchase by Pacific Southwest Airlines, a United States airline, of six RB 211 engines and spare parts from Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. The engines are for installation in Lockheed L1011 Tri-Star.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana, Czechoslovakia and Libya, have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

GDR—Ministerium fuer Aussenwirtschaft

THE Ministerium fuer Aussenwirtschaft (Ministry for External Economic Relations) has been re-named 'Ministerium fuer Aussenhandel' (Ministry for Foreign Trade) with effect from January 1. This is purely an alteration of name and does not involve any personnel or organisational changes. The Ministry's address continues to be 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 44-60.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia

A TRADE agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia was signed in Kabul on December 17, 1973. Czech imports from Afghanistan will include cotton, oil bearing seeds, dried and fresh fruits, hides and unspecified minerals, whilst Afghan imports from Czechoslovakia will be machinery, water pumps, construction materials and hospital equipment. No further details are available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Motoring to Switzerland?

SWISS *Recueil* No. 51 published an Order prohibiting from December 13, 1973 the entry into Switzerland of any driver of a foreign registered motor vehicle unless its fuel tank is at least two-thirds full. Where necessary exemptions may be granted by the customs administration.

CRE ext. 5340/5341

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France

MARKING OF FOOD PRODUCTS: The French *Journal Officiel*, December 26, 1973 published an *arrêté* setting out the regulations governing the marking and labelling of condensed and powdered milk for human consumption. The products should be marked clearly with the letter 'R' which is the code letter for goods manufactured in 1974. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

SANITARY REGULATIONS—FODDER SEED: An *arrêté* in the French *Journal Officiel*, December 12, 1973, states that in view of the decree forbidding the importation of fodder seed containing dodder, customs authorities will take samples, before issuing a certificate, to test that the goods are free from this parasite. The samples must be of at least 300 grammes and the maximum weight of each consignment to be tested is fixed at 5 metric tons. Consignments exceeding this amount will have a sample taken for every 5 metric tons. Copies of the French text of this notice can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Netherlands

PRESERVATIVES DECREE AND COLOURING MATERIALS DECREE: Netherlands decree of November 12, 1973 ('Staatsblad' 1973, 574), published on December 13, 1973, amends the Preservatives Decree (Commodity Act) and the Colouring Materials Decree (Commodity Act).

Copies of the above-mentioned amending decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation of this is being prepared but will not be available for several weeks.

Applications from British exporters for copies should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Spain

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced the suspension of import duty until April 3, 1974 on neutral sodium carbonate, tariff heading 28.42.C, and on oats, tariff heading 10.04.B.

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION EXTENSIONS—ETHYL ALCOHOL, FOODSTUFFS: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, October 4, 1973 (page 17) of the suspension of import duty on ethyl alcohol (synthesis) and alcohol made of sugar beet and cane molasses, tariff heading 22.08.A, until December 18, 1973. The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced extension of validity until March 18, 1974. The same *Gazette* announced extension until March 16, 1974 of import duty suspension on the following foodstuffs:

Tariff no.	Description
01.04.A.2	Live lamb
02.01.A.3.a	Chilled lamb meat
02.01.A.3.b	Frozen lamb meat
07.01.B	Garlic
07.01.C	Onions
07.01.D	Tomatoes
07.01.E	French beans
07.01.F	Peas
15.07.A.2.a.7	Crude sunflower seed oil
15.07.A.2.b.7	Refined sunflower seed oil

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

IMPORT QUOTA—COATED PAPER: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4 announced an import quota of 8,000 tonnes of coated paper (papel estucado), tariff heading 48.07.B.1, with a customs duty of 3 per cent. The period for this quota will be from November 1, 1973 to April 30, 1974. The quota will be allocated to the non-daily periodicals and will be distributed by the Ministry of Commerce. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—BUTYL ALCOHOL: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced a duty-free import quota for 1974 of 2,500 tonnes of butyl alcohol, tariff heading 29.04.A.3. Import licences for this quota will be allocated to Spanish importers by the Ministry of Commerce.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

DUTY-FREE IMPORTS OF RABBIT AND HARE SKINS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced that rabbit and hare skins, tariff heading 43.01.A, may be admitted free of duty.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

TARIFF MODIFICATION—PARAGON: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced an amendment to the text of Note 6 of Chapter 73 of the Spanish customs tariff as follows: The term Paragon means sections of a thickness of 0.3 mm to 1 mm both inclusive.

Tariff no.	Description
73.11.A	Angles, shapes or sections, of iron or steel:
e	Paragon

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Import duty
28.44	Fulminates, cyanates and thiocyanates:	
A.	Sodium thiocyanate	1%
B.	Other	13.5% If necessary could be increased to 15%
81.04.A	Bismuth:	
1.	Unwrought of nuclear quality	Free
2.	Of 99.99%	Free
3.	Other	10.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, January 4, 1974 announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff. Sub-headings should read as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
29.16.B.3	Orthocresonotinic acid (acido ortocresotinico) its esters and its salts	20%
29.16.B.4	Other	4.5%
84.63.A.1.a	With a radius of crank of over 900 mm for internal combustion engines	1%
84.63.A.1.b	Other	35% If necessary could be increased to 44%

The same Spanish *State Gazette* modified the text of the Spanish customs tariff to read as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
40.02.A 1	Synthetic latex Of copolymers of styrene butadiene with at least 40 per cent of styrene in the dry extract and copolymerizate with less than 14 per cent of other monomers different to vynilpyridinic	13.5% If necessary could be increased to 15%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

HOME COMPENSATION TAX—FOODSTUFFS: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, January 3, 1974 (page 17) of import duty suspension on a list of foodstuffs. The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 18, 1973 announced the reduction to 1.5 per cent of home compensation tax levy on the same items, valid until March 17, 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Austria

NEW TARIFF: The Austrian tariff giving the rates of duty from January 1, 1974 is available. British exporters requiring information on the rates should state the goods in which they are interested (quoting BN numbers if possible) and address inquiries to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/461**

MINERAL OIL TAX SURCHARGE: From January 1, 1974 the Federal surcharge on certain goods covered by the mineral oil tax has been increased. Details of the new rates are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Switzerland

NEW TARIFF: The Swiss tariff giving the rates of duty from January 1, 1974 is available. British exporters requiring information on the rates should state the country and goods in which they are interested (quoting BN numbers if possible) and address inquiries to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Morocco

IMPORT DUTY AMENDMENTS: The Moroccan *Official Bulletin*, November 14, 1973 announced amendments to the rates of import duty on goods under the following tariff headings:

28.56	29.05	63.02	83.11	87.12	93.06

The amendments came into force on November 19, 1973. Inquiries from exporters should specify items of interest.

EDB ext. 420/475

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Libya

OFF-LOADING OF GOODS: Further to EIS notices 334 of June 11, 501 of July 20 and 504 of November 22, and also to reports in *Trade and Industry* on June 14 and December 6, 1973, it has now been announced that the period of time that goods may stay in Tripoli port without clearance is 30 days. This is an official decree, number 86/1973, superseding the previous unofficial ruling of the Popular Committee, and alters the prevailing customs code.

At the same time the attention of British exporters is drawn to the notice in the January 10 issue of *Trade and Industry* about the partial embargo on Libyan imports from Great Britain.

It is assumed that these regulations also extend to Benghazi port, and we hope to confirm this shortly. No further information is available at present. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Ivory Coast

IMPORT QUOTAS ON PAVING, TILES AND MOSAICS: For the period December 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974, quotas have been established for certain imports under tariff headings 69.07, 69.08 and 70.19.11. **EDB ext. 472**

Zambia

EXCHANGE CONTROLS: The Bank of Zambia have instructed the commercial banks that, as from January 15, 1974, importers will no longer be able to remit bills of exchange other than sight bills without Bank of Zambia approval. This approval will rarely be given. **EDB ext. 473/471/472/462**

South Africa

WATER IN MANUFACTURE OF FOODSTUFFS—PROPOSED STANDARD: The South African *Government Gazette*, December 14, 1973, carries details of proposed regulations under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 1972. The proposals concern the purity of water used in the manufacture of foodstuffs, or as an additive to foodstuffs for sale, and apply to imported as well as to locally manufactured foodstuffs. Comments or representations on these proposals should reach the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X88, Pretoria, before March 14, 1974. **CRE ext. 5274**

(continued on next page)

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SOUTH AFRICA
continued

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: South African *Government Gazette* No. 4112 of December 21, 1973 carries amendments to the regulations under the Weights and Measures Act 1958, including additional prescribed packaging patterns.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Singapore

IMPORT DUTY CHANGES—CLOTHING: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Customs Duties Order 1971. The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order 1973 amends the schedule to the order, which now reads:

Code	Description	Unit of quantity	Customs duty		
			Full	Preferential	Excise
841 111	Sarongs for men or boys	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 112	Dhoties	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 119	Outer garments, except sarongs and dhoties, for men or boys, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 121	Outer garments for infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 122	Sarees	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 123	Kain lepas and kain sarong, batek	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 129	Other outer garments for women or girls and outer garments suitable for male or female, except infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 131	Shirts, other than sports shirts, tee shirts and the like	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 139	Under garments and nightwear, except shirts, for men or boys, not knitted or crocheted, including detachable shirt collars	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 141	Under garments and nightwear for infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 149	Under garments and nightwear for women or girls and such garments suitable for male or female, except infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 211	Handkerchiefs wholly of cotton	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 212	Handkerchiefs not wholly of cotton	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 219	Scarves of which no side exceeds 60 cm, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 220	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like having at least one side over 60 cm in length, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 230	Ties, bow ties and cravats, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 240	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-parts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's or girls' garments, not knitted or crocheted	Value	15%	15%	Nil
841 251	Sanitary belts	Doz.	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 259-1	Brassieres	Value	15%	15%	Nil
841 259-2	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender belts, braces, suspenders, garters and the like, whether or not elastic and including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	Value	15%	15%	Nil
841 260	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of textile materials not knitted or crocheted	Doz. Pr.	15%	15%	Nil
	Made up accessories for articles of apparel not elsewhere specified or included of textile materials not knitted or crocheted				
841 290-1	excluded from duty by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise	Value	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 290-2	other	Value	15%	15%	Nil
841 301	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather or of composition leather excluding footwear and headgear	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 302	Gloves and the like, of leather or of composition leather	Doz. Pr.	15%	15%	Nil
841 410	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz. Pr.	15%	15%	Nil
841 421	Stockings or socks of pure natural silk, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz. Pr.	25%	25%	Nil
841 422	Stockings or socks and the like, not of pure natural silk, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz. Pr.	25%	25%	Nil
841 431	Under garments of cotton, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 439	Under garments, not wholly of cotton, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 440	Outer garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted and other knitted or crocheted articles not elsewhere specified or included, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 450-1	Knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberised	Value	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 450-2	Knitted or crocheted articles, elastic or rubberised (including elastic kneecaps)	Value	15%	15%	Nil
	or trimmed	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 510	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within code 655 710 whether or not lined or trimmed	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 520	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 530	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 540	Head-bands, linings, covers, hat foundations, hat frames, peaks and chinstraps, for headgear	Value	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Headgear not elsewhere specified or included (excluding asbestos and carnival headgear):				
841 591	crash helmets for motor cyclists or scooterists	Doz.	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 592	safety helmets for industrial and other uses	Doz.	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 599	other	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 601	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories for all purposes of unhardened vulcanised rubber	Doz.	15%	15%	Nil
841 602	Gloves and the like of unhardened vulcanised rubber	Doz. Pr.	15%	15%	Nil

The schedule lists goods on which duties are leviable when imported into Singapore. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

IMPORT DUTY—Abolitions: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order 1973 which amends the Customs Duties Order 1971 by abolishing the full and preferential duties on the following products:

Code	Description
011 401-1	Chicken, frozen
513 310	Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphonic acid
513 330	Sulphuric acid and oleum
513 620	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)
514 109-1	Chloride of lime, calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite
642 931	Toilet paper in rolls or packets ready for retail sale
655 430-9	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
655 440	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil, or with preparations with a basis of drying oil
851 011	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of plastic
851 012	Footwear with outer soles of plastic and uppers of rubber
851 013	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of plastic
851 014	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber
851 021	Footwear with outer soles of leather and uppers of any material except rubber
851 022	Footwear with outer soles of leather and uppers of rubber
851 023	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers wholly of leather
851 024	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of textile materials
851 025	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of any material other than wholly of leather, plastic, textile or rubber
	Footwear with outer soles of plastic and uppers of:
851 026-1	textile materials
851 026-9	any material other than rubber, plastic or textile
851 031	Footwear with outer soles of wood and uppers of rubber
851 032	Footwear with outer soles of wood and uppers of any material other than rubber
851 041	Footwear with outer soles of materials not elsewhere specified or included and uppers of rubber
851 042	Footwear with outer soles of materials not elsewhere specified or included and uppers of any material other than rubber
893 101	Finished tubes, rods, sticks, profile shapes and articles of rectangular shape, moulded or worked further than merely cut to shape or surface-worked (excluding tiles), of artificial plastic materials
893 201	Articles for household use of plastic materials (except ash trays and pipe racks) not elsewhere specified or included

Reduction—Clothing of plastic sheeting: The full and preferential duty on clothing of plastic sheeting (code 893 205) was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Thailand

BUSINESS TAX CHANGES: Thai Customs Notice 25/2516 announced amendments to the publication *Customs Tariff and Business Tax* from December 12, 1973, as follows:

Refrigerators, coolers, air conditioners, air coolers, air purifiers, or goods called by other names of similar description; the rate of business tax is changed from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, with the exception of special refrigerators for storing human blood and corpses under heading No. 84.15 (a) (1), the rate of business tax on which is reduced from 15 per cent to 7 per cent.

Massaging, blowing, crushing or steaming devices; washing machines, vacuum cleaners, floor polishing machines; cooking, boiling and roasting utensils, stoves or ovens or other electric, oil, or gas utensils; the rate of business tax is changed from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

Clocks and watches; the rate of business tax is changed from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

Television and radio receiving sets, record players, tape players, sound recorders, amplifiers and tuners, gramophone records, sound recording tapes or goods called by other names of similar description (excluding radio receivers with not more than 4 tubes or 6 transistors); the rate of business tax is changed from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

Electric lamp shades, fans or irons; the rate of business tax is changed from 12 per cent to 15 per cent.

Motor-cars and passenger cars with not more than ten seats under heading No. 87.02 (d) (2); the rate of business tax is changed from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

Perfumery cosmetics and toilet preparations under heading BN 33.06 (b); the rate of business tax is changed from 7 per cent to 20 per cent and the rate of standard profit is fixed at 31 per cent.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Japan

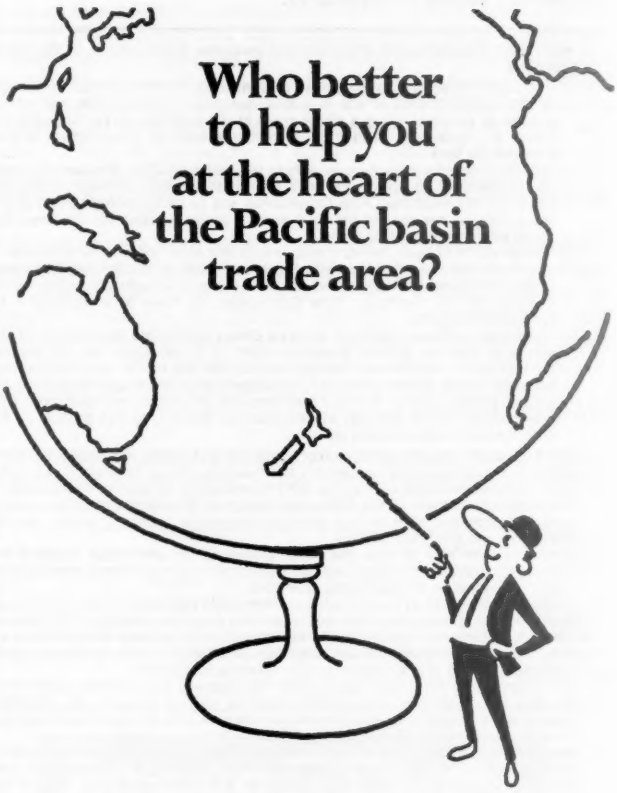
REGULATIONS ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKINGS: The Japanese Fair Trade Commission has announced regulations to control country of origin markings which will become effective from May 1, 1974. Copies of an unofficial translation of the regulations are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Australia

RESULT OF TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND TV PROGRAMMES—SETTING UP OF AUSTRALIAN FILM COMMISSION: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, September 20, 1973, gave some details of the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the inquiry into Motion picture films and TV programmes. It was pointed out that the report had been released exceptionally to allow members of Parliament to express their views and for the Minister for the Media to make detailed recommendations in the near future.

The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that the Australian Cabinet has considered the recommendations by the Minister for the Media and has agreed that an independent statutory body be established but that the structure and membership should be a matter for further consideration between the Minister, the Treasurer and the Public Service Board. The Cabinet authorised the establishment of an interim board of the Australian Film Commission so

(continued on next page)



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AUSTRALIA
continued

that work may begin in the planning stages. The present Australian Film Development Corporation will be disbanded.

The Australian Cabinet accepted a recommendation that the Australian Film Commission has the functions and responsibilities set out in Division II Part D of the Tariff Board report and in particular it should be required to:

a Administer the grants and other financial measures recommended in the report, including
  i The provision, at its discretion, of an amount equal to not more than 50 per cent of the agreed budget of any proposed Australian theatrical film, half of any money so provided being a direct grant to the producer of the film and half being an investment ranking proportionately with all other equity finance provided for the film.
  ii The provision of a promotion subsidy to the producer of any film assisted under the provision of (i) above, any such subsidy to be made available at the discretion of the Australian Film Commission and to be an amount equal to not more than 10 per cent of the total amount made available for the same film under the provisions of (i) above.
  iii The provision of such award, if any, as it deems appropriate to the producer of any Australian theatrical film with regard to which an application for finance under the provisions of (i) or (iv) has been rejected but which is subsequently deemed by the Australian Film Commission to have been successful by Australian standards.
  iv The provision of such grants, if any, as it deems appropriate to producers of any Australian films not granted assistance under (i) or (iii) above and not certified for inclusion in the cinema shorts quota as set out in (e) below but which because of the special nature of the subject or of other considerations, are judged worthy of some financial assistance for production and exhibition. This was adopted on the grounds of assistance by the AFC to film production for both theatrical and television release.
b Distribute or arrange the distribution of (both within Australia and overseas and on such terms as it regards as reasonable) any Australian film or television programme which is made available to it and which it considers to be worthy of distribution.
c If considered necessary by the AFC and approved by the Minister, the Commission shall be empowered to enter into trade and commerce, including import, export, distribution and exhibition of films.
d Determine from time to time the quota provisions for short films intended for showing in Australian theatres, and take such action as is considered necessary to ensure the operation of those quota provisions.
e Certify, on request, short films which it regards as not being sponsored, and thus as eligible for inclusion in the screen quota resulting from the operation of (d) above.
f Assist, by hiring or by subsidising the hire of exhibition facilities, the exhibition of films judged to be worthy of exhibition but considered unlikely to achieve such exhibition because of the limits set by commercial competition.
h The Experimental Film Fund remain with the Australia Council and portions of the Film and Television Development Fund be divided between the Australia Council and the Australian Film Commission on a basis to be agreed between the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Media.
i Administer and control Film Australia and that Film Australia's present production functions should be augmented by progressively transferring to it the existing film production activities of various departments and instrumentalities subject to exceptions which may be justified and approved by the Minister for the Media after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Minister involved.
j Make such grants to State authorities as are considered necessary to support the purchase of Australian educational films and education in the film media.
k Make available such financial or other assistance as is necessary for archival purposes.

The Cabinet also decided that assistance to the production of motion picture films and television programmes be reviewed in five years.

The recommendations of the Tariff Board to establish a pool buying system for television programmes and to restructure the exhibition sector of the industry were rejected by Cabinet.

Further details will be published as soon as possible. Ref. CRE 871/72 **CRE ext. 5318**

TARIFF CHANGES—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, ETC., LAWN SPRINKLERS: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian customs tariff by customs tariff proposals which came into effect on December 17, 1973, and are consequent upon the Tariff Board inquiries into agricultural machinery, etc., and lawn sprinklers.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-73

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
	1 In note 7 to Chapter 84 omit '87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49'.		
	2 Omit note 10 to Chapter 84.		
	3 Omit sub-item 84.06.6, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.06.6	Engines having a power exceeding 7.46 kilowatts for installation in wheeled tractors and engines for installation in tractors of the track-laying type, but not including parts therefor; parts not falling within sub-item 84.06.2, 84.06.3 or 84.06.7 for use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of engines for use in goods of a kind falling within sub-item 84.22.1, 84.23.1 or 87.01.2, sub-paragraph 87.01.411 or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49 or sub-item 87.01.9 or 87.07.3	7½%	Free
	4 Omit sub-item 84.10.1, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.10.1	Pumps, as follows: (a) fuel, of a kind used solely or principally with compression ignition engines; (b) hydraulic, for use in agricultural tractors for the operation of agricultural implements; (c) oil or petrol, for use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of engines for use in goods of a kind falling within sub-item 84.22.1, 84.23.1 or 87.01.2, sub-paragraph 87.01.411 or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49, other than goods having a power of less than 7.46 kilowatts, or sub-item 87.01.9 or 87.07.3	6¼%	6¼%
	5 Omit paragraph 84.18.61, substitute the following paragraph:		
84.18.61	For use with steam or water turbines; goods not being goods falling within paragraph 84.18.64, for use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of engines for use in goods of a kind falling within sub-item 84.22.1, 84.23.1 or 87.01.2, sub-paragraph 87.01.411 or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49 or sub-item 87.01.9 or 87.07.3	7½%	Free
	6 Omit sub-items 84.21.6 and 84.21.7, substitute the following sub-items:		
84.21.6	Garden or field spraying machines or irrigators; appliances of a kind commonly used for spraying or dispersing pesticides or herbicides	35%	35%
84.21.7	Appliances of a kind used solely or principally for spraying paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes and the like or for spraying powders, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item	45%	22½%
	7 Omit sub-item 84.24.1 and 84.24.2, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.24.1	Rotary cultivators, hoes or tillers incorporating prime movers of the non-readily detachable kinds; rotary cultivators, power operated, of a kind commonly drawn by wheeled tractors having a power less than 15 kilowatts at the power take-off	30%	30%
	8 Omit sub-item 84.63.1, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.63.1	Goods, as follows: (a) flexible shaft transmissions and parts therefor; (b) main reduction gears for use with steam turbo-generators or steam turbo-alternators; (c) not being goods falling within sub-item 84.63.3, of a kind suitable for incorporation in internal combustion piston engines for use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of engines for use in goods of a kind falling within sub-item 84.22.1, 84.23.1 or 87.01.2, sub-paragraph 87.01.411 or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49 or sub-item 87.01.9 or 87.07.3; (d) of a kind used solely or principally with fuel injection equipment for compression ignition engines; (e) worm and gear wheels of a kind suitable for use with steam turbines having a power exceeding 1,492 kilowatts	7½%	Free
	9 In paragraph 85.09.91 omit ', 87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49'.		
	10 In note 6 to Chapter 87 omit ', 87.01.419 and 87.01.499', substitute 'and 87.01.419'.		
	11 Omit note 7 to Chapter 87.		
	12 Omit sub-item 87.01.3, substitute the following sub-item:		
87.01.3	For use in the manufacture of, or for incorporation in, road rollers, not being goods falling within paragraph 87.01.49 that have a power not exceeding 7.46 kilowatts at the belt pulley	42½%	27½%
	13 Omit paragraph 87.01.49, substitute the following paragraph:		
87.01.49	Other	30%	30%
	14 In sub-item 87.04.1 omit ', 87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419 or paragraph 87.01.49'.		
	15 In sub-item 87.06.1 omit ', 87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49'.		
	16 In sub-item 87.06.2 omit ', 87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419, paragraph 87.01.49'.		
	17 In sub-item 87.06.4 omit ', 87.01.419, 87.01.491 or 87.01.499', substitute 'or 87.01.419 or paragraph 87.01.49'.		

These rates of duty will, of course, be reduced by 25 per cent (see *Trade and Industry*, August 23, 1973) **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

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LABELLING OF CHILDREN'S FLAMMABLE NIGHTWEAR: Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, August 23, 1973, confirmation has been received that from January 1, 1974, all States in Australia will be required to enforce labelling on children's nightwear regarding the degree of fire hazard or flammability. Information on the labelling of imported garments will be published as soon as received. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Canada

PESTICIDE TOLERANCES IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter 406 which sets out reduced permitted residue tolerances in fruit and vegetables for ethylene bisdithiocarbamate fungicides. The modified tolerances which have been incorporated into the Food and Drug Regulations, comply with the new registration status for maneb, mancozeb, polygram (metiram), nabam and zineb fungicides. Copies of the letter are available.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

LAMINAR FLOW CABINETS—MADE IN CANADA RULING: The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer to a category 'of a class or kind made in Canada' of laminar flow cabinets (also known as clean benches, clean work stations and laminar flow work stations or cabinets) which provide a clean air environment for certain manufacturing or experimental operations. Effective date: January 18, 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING—DIARIES AND DUSTERS: The Jamaican authorities announced in notice No. 2873 of December 18, 1973 that diaries and dusters (yellow dusters, or similar types in other colours) now require an import licence.
OTAR ext. 7312/474/476

Grenada

IMPORT LICENSING: The Grenada authorities announced in their *Gazette* of July 28, 1973 that the following items now require an import licence:

Beer and Malt
Milk a. Fresh milk and cream
b. Unsweetened evaporated
c. Powdered
Christmas trees **OTAR ext. 7312/474/476**

St. Lucia

IMPORT LICENSING—GAS AND TYRES: The St. Lucia authorities announced in their *Gazette* of November 3, 1973, that import licences are required for the importation of the following items:

High pressure oxygen gas in cylinders
Acetylene gas in cylinders
Remoulded tyres
Used tyre casings **OTAR ext. 7312/474/476**

Uruguay

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PROCESSING MACHINERY—DUTY FREE: Uruguayan Decree 885/973, published in *Diario Oficial* 19147, extends Decree 637/972 (see *Trade and Industry*, November 2, 1972) for a period of two years. Decree 637/972 temporarily exempted imports of machinery and equipment destined for the installation of new industries for processing fruit and vegetable production or for the modification or enlargement of existing installations from payment of all import charges. It will be necessary to comply with certain regulations stipulated in Decree 637/972, a copy of which is available to British exporters from OTAR section, EDB. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

LEATHER-FINISHING MACHINERY—DUTY FREE: Uruguayan Decree 880/973, published in *Diario Oficial* 19147, exempts imports of machinery and equipment destined exclusively for the extension or improvement of existing installations for finishing tanned hides used in the manufacture of clothing from payment of surcharges, prior deposits, consular fees, customs duties and any other import charges (with the exception of the Services Tax) for a period of two years. It will be necessary to comply with certain regulations stipulated in the decree, a copy of which is available in Spanish from OTAR section, EDB. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

RACE-HORSES FOR BREEDING—DUTY FREE: Uruguayan decree 948/973, published in *Diario Oficial* 19160, extends the rulings of Decrees 418/970, 686/971 and 737/972 whereby imports of pedigree race-horses for breeding purposes are exempt from the payment of import duties, consular fees and other charges, until September 3, 1974. Horses being imported under the conditions of this decree, however, may not take part in national races.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

TARIFF AMENDMENT to BN 05.04: Uruguayan Decree 959/973, published in *Diario Oficial* 19164, modifies heading 05.04 of the Customs Import Tariff to read as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Unit	Valuation	Duty
05.04	Guts, bladders and stomachs (except fish), whole or in pieces			
A.00	Rennet	—	*ad val*	114%
B.00	Other	kg	2.03	114%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	166	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	115	147	91	19	34	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+3.6	−8.2							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+4.0	+4.5	+5.9	+0.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		
1969	99.9	99.6	97.3	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.2	531	2.3	200	589	601
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.2	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1971 3rd qtr	100.6	99.4	100.5	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.6	772	3.4	119	762	705
4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	748	728
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	728	767
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	769	786
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	686	781
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.4	110.5	112.0	150	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	878	999
2nd qtr	110.4	110.3	108.2	134	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112.6	602	2.6	292	937	1,074
3rd qtr	111.4	112.0	110.7	141	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	996	1,179
1973 Jan	108.6	107.7	109.4	147	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	867	947
Feb	110.7	111.2	111.8	153	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	899	976
Mar	111.9	112.6	114.2	149	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	867	1,074
Apr	110.0	109.9	107.1	137	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8*	112.3	617	2.8	275	945	1,000
May	109.9	109.0	108.7	132	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.7	296	900	1,116
June	111.1	112.2	110.3	133	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	966	1,109
July	111.5	111.9	110.8	145	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	115.9	578	2.6	325	964	1,127
Aug	111.0	111.8	111.0	151	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.5	565	2.5	327	979	1,188
Sept	111.6	112.3	110.4	127	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	1,045	1,221
Oct	112.1	112.4	111.9	125	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	515	2.3	362	989	1,346
Nov			112.5	124	186.8	10.3	165.4 p	129.0 p	120.4	490	2.2	366	1,033 p	1,036 p
Dec							172.9 p	130.6 p		476 p	2.1	356 p		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+0.7	+1.6	+0.7	−12.4	+2.8		+10.7	+3.9	+2.6	−12.3		+8.5	+5.6	+13.3
on a year earlier	+7.8	+9.0	+3.3	−13.4	+9.8		+44.0	+10.7	+11.8	−34.5		+105.4	+19.4	+35.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Trends in September

PROVISIONAL trends of the volume of engineering sales up to September show that at least a marked slow-down in the previously observed rates of expansion has occurred in recent months. The latest figures, together with revisions of earlier months following the receipt of late returns, suggest a pause in the growth of sales to both home and export markets between June and September. Over the same period, however, new orders were still rising and order books continued to increase for home and overseas delivery.

The level trend of sales in recent months mainly reflects a sharply

(*continued on next page*)

INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE COMBINED ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES (SIC ORDERS VII, VIII AND IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1963 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1972 August	122	160	149	106	167	153	179	141	140
September	123	162	151	107	168	154	179	146	144
1972 October	124	163	153	108	167	155	180	154	149
November	125	166	155	109	167	156	181	162	154
December	127	170	158	110	171	158	183	169	156
1973 January	128	175	160	112	176	161	185	174	158
February	131	180	162	114	181	163	188	177	159
March	133	185	164	117	186	166	191	181	162
April	136	188	167	119	189	167	194	187	166
May	139	191	169	122	190	168	198	194	170
June	142	194	169	125	191	168	203	201	173
July	146	197	170	127	193	168	207	207	174
August	149	199	169	130	194	168	212	210	174
September	151	200	169	132	196	167	216	214	174
Percentage Increase (c) June-September 1973	6.0	3.0	—	6.0	2.0	–0.5	6.5	6.0	1.0
Seasonally Adjusted									
1969	123	136	130	106	132	130	181	147	131
1970	122	136	136	105	131	132	183	147	146
1971	119	134	137	102	131	133	175	141	145
1972	127	157	147	110	161	149	183	148	141
1972 3rd quarter	123	161	149	107	170	154	178	139	137
4th quarter	127	165	154	110	164	154	183	168	154
1973 1st quarter	134	183	164	117	186	166	190	174	159
2nd quarter	141	186	167	123	184	166	201	192	170
3rd quarter	153	203	170	134	199	168	219	214	175
1972 July	121	154	146	104	158	152	179	143	131
August	125	181	149	108	195	157	181	145	131
September	123	149	151	107	158	152	178	127	148
October	124	165	157	108	166	157	179	164	156
November	125	164	158	109	165	158	180	160	159
December	127	166	148	110	160	148	183	179	147
1973 January	128	172	163	111	174	162	184	168	163
February	131	189	165	114	187	167	189	193	160
March	134	187	165	117	198	169	190	159	154
April	137	195	165	121	197	164	194	190	166
May	139	178	167	121	172	167	198	192	168
June	141	186	169	123	183	166	201	193	176
July	146	213	176	127	204	171	208	236	187
August	149	205	174	131	204	172	213	206	177
September	153	191	161	134	188	161	219	200	161
April-June 1973 (av).	141	186	167	123	184	166	201	192	170
July-September 1973 (av).	153	203	170	134	199	168	219	214	175
Percentage Increase (b) (c)	9.0	9.0	2.0	8.5	8.0	1.5	9.5	11.5	3.0

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

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ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

continued

lower seasonally adjusted figure for the home market in September and it is likely that this may be a temporary adverse fluctuation since the orders position continues strong. As alternative estimates of the underlying positions, the averages of the seasonally adjusted indices of sales in the third quarter of 1973 were higher than for the previous quarter, in both home and export markets, by 1½ per cent and 3 per cent respectively. It will be necessary to await the results of the inquiry relating to October, which can largely be expected to have been unaffected by the oil crisis arising from the Middle East situation, before deciding whether the lower September estimates of sales represented a definite pause in the previously rising levels of activity.

The volume of net new orders in recent months has continued to expand vigorously, particularly from export markets. The indices show that between June and September the trend of new ordering was 3 per cent higher overall, with exports contributing a 6 per cent increase and home net new orders a rise of 2 per cent. The continued rise in the flow of net new orders ensured further expansion in the trends of order books, which increased by 6 per cent for both home and export markets.

The new results published in this table are for the combined engineering industries (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX) and are based on an inquiry relating to September 1973. The response of 72 per cent to the inquiry is judged sufficient to justify publication of the provisional estimates for this month. Taking into account the returns now received for June, July and August the response rates for these months were 88, 83 and 77 per cent respectively.

Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), which provides more detailed statistical tables and analyses of the engineering industries is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders, for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical engineering, instrument engineering and electrical engineering respectively).

METAL WORKING MACHINE TOOLS

Sales and orders in August and analysis by broad groups in the first quarter of 1973

THIS article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturers' sales and new orders received for metal-working machine tools up to August and in Table 2 an analysis by quarters for broad classes of machine tools up to the first quarter of 1973.

The latest monthly statistics are shortly to be published with commentary in Business Monitor PM 332 and the results of the quarterly inquiry for the first quarter of 1973 will be published with full product details (including figures for physico/chemical machinery) for total and export markets in Business Monitor PQ 332. The monthly and quarterly statistics shown in this article and to be given later in the two Business Monitors include revisions from more

TABLE 1. METAL-WORKING MACHINE TOOLS: ORDERS AND SALES

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.6	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	188.3	111.8	71.5	111.5	53.6	57.9	188.8	119.3	69.5
1972 1st quarter	47.2	28.7	18.5	96.7	39.5	57.2	37.9	22.2	15.7
2nd quarter	42.6	24.9	17.7	94.0	39.6	54.4	39.9	25.0	14.9
3rd quarter	43.9	27.5	16.4	105.0	48.2	56.8	54.9	36.1	18.8
4th quarter p	49.6	30.6	19.0	111.5	53.6	57.9	56.1	36.0	20.1
1973 1st quarter p	50.8	31.8	19.0	123.1	63.1	60.0	62.4	41.3	21.1
2nd quarter p	49.3	28.8	20.5	142.4	76.0	66.4	68.6	41.7	26.9
1972 January	14.3	9.1	5.2	105.0	45.9	59.1	13.3	9.0	4.3
February	13.1	7.6	5.5	104.1	44.2	59.9	12.2	5.9	6.3
March	19.8	12.0	7.8	96.7	39.5	57.2	12.4	7.3	5.1
April	13.5	7.9	5.6	97.0	39.7	57.3	13.8	8.1	5.7
May	13.6	7.7	5.9	93.1	39.7	53.4	9.7	7.7	2.0
June	15.5	9.3	6.2	94.0	39.6	54.4	16.4	9.2	7.2
July	13.2	8.0	5.2	96.3	43.8	52.5	15.5	12.2	3.3
August	13.8	9.7	4.7	103.3	45.1	58.2	20.8	18.4	10.4
September	16.9	10.4	6.5	105.0	48.2	56.8	18.6	13.5	5.1
October p	16.4	10.4	6.0	107.7	48.3	59.4	19.1	10.5	8.6
November p	19.6	12.2	7.4	105.9	47.5	58.4	17.8	11.4	6.4
December p	13.6	8.0	5.6	111.5	53.6	57.9	19.2	11.1	5.1
1973 January p	15.5	10.1	5.4	115.0	57.7	57.3	19.0	14.2	4.8
February p	16.9	10.5	6.4	117.4	58.0	59.4	19.3	10.8	8.5
March p	18.4	11.2	7.2	123.1	63.1	60.0	24.1	16.3	7.8
April p	15.1	8.3	6.8	129.9	66.6	63.3	21.9	11.8	10.1
May p	16.1	9.9	6.2	135.3	70.2	65.1	21.5	13.5	8.0
June p	18.1	10.6	7.5	142.4	76.0	66.4	25.2	16.4	8.8
July p	14.9	9.6	5.3	150.2	79.7	70.5	22.7	13.3	9.4
August p	16.7	9.6	6.5	162.9	84.9	78.0	28.8	14.8	14.0
Three-monthly totals									
June-August 1972	42.5	26.4	16.1	103.3	45.1	58.2	52.6	31.7	20.9
March-May 1973	49.6	29.4	20.2	135.3	70.2	65.1	67.5	41.6	25.9
June-August 1973	49.1	29.8	19.3	162.9	84.9	78.0	76.7	44.5	32.2
Percentage change: June-August on									
1. previous 3 months	−1	+1	−4½	+20	+21	+20	+14	+7	+24
2. a year earlier	+15½	+13	+20	+58	+88	+34	+46	+40	+54

complete inquiry returns. The monthly statistics, up to the first quarter of last year only, have also been revised to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry results now available for that period.

Summary

The latest monthly statistics up to August 1973 show that both home and export demand, as measured by new orders and the increases in order books, have continued to grow strongly, while sales have levelled off. The quarterly statistics up to the first quarter of 1973 confirm the expansion in orders and sales that had already been indicated by the provisional monthly figures. The analysis by main categories of machine tools at Table 2 also shows that new orders were increasing significantly for all main groups in the first quarter, while the most pronounced growth in sales was of numerically-controlled machine tools.

Recent trends for total machine tools

The provisional monthly statistics for all metal working machine tools (except physico/chemical machinery) in Table 1 show that the expansion in new home and export demand reported in previous months continued into August. Total new orders in the three months June-August 1973 were 14 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 44 per cent more than a year earlier. Total sales, however, showed little change; in the three months June-August sales at £49.1 million were practically unchanged from the levels in the preceding three months and in the first quarter of 1973 but were 15½ per cent more than a year earlier.

Home and export sales had both increased markedly between the second and fourth quarters of 1972 but then levelled out with monthly values of sales well below the inflow of new orders. Home and export order books have expanded markedly in consequence and are now approaching the high levels recorded in 1969 and 1970 with resulting prospects of some further growth in sales. These trends are readily seen from the three monthly totals which smooth out the variability in the monthly figures in the lower half of table 1.

Trends for broad groups up to first quarter 1973

Table 2 below shows the figures of sales and new orders broken down into their main categories for the first quarter of 1973 and for the four quarters of 1972. New home orders for numerically-controlled machine tools and non-numerically-controlled metal-cutting tools showed a marked bunching in the third quarter of 1972. This sharp rise in ordering was probably partly a consequence of the placing of Government orders, with perhaps some stimulus also in export orders from the international exhibition held in the middle of the year.

These factors appear to have been influential in the rise in sales between the third quarter of 1972 and the first quarter of 1973, over which period the effect was more marked in the home market than for exports and most pronounced for numerically-controlled machines. The remaining metal-cutting machine tools also reflected increased sales from these stimuli. In contrast to the numerically-controlled and metal-cutting machine tools, the metal forming category did not appear to benefit from the boosts to ordering in the middle of 1972 but new orders did rise sharply in the last quarter of that year and continued to increase in the first quarter of 1973. Home sales commenced to rise in response in the first quarter of 1973 but export sales in this sector had not shown any signs of rising by the first quarter.

TABLE 2.

£ million

	Numerically-controlled machine tools			Non numerically-controlled metal-cutting machine tools			Non numerically-controlled metal-forming machine tools			Total metal-working machine tools		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
SALES												
1971	18.8	9.2	9.6	137.3	..	..	51.4	..	..	207.7	121.7	86.0
1972	10.8	5.9	4.9	123.4	74.2	49.2	49.2	31.8	17.4	183.3	111.8	71.5
1972 1st quarter	3.1	1.7	1.4	32.6	20.0	12.6	11.6	7.1	4.5	47.2	28.7	18.5
2nd quarter	1.8	1.0	0.8	27.9	15.8	12.1	12.9	8.2	4.7	42.6	24.9	17.7
3rd quarter	2.9	1.6	1.3	29.8	18.3	11.5	11.2	7.7	3.5	43.9	27.5	16.4
4th quarter p	3.0	1.7	1.3	33.1	20.1	13.0	13.5	8.9	4.6	49.6	30.6	19.0
1973 1st quarter p	4.1	2.5	1.6	32.8	19.3	13.5	13.9	10.1	3.8	50.8	31.8	19.0
Percentage change:												
1st quarter 1973 on 1st quarter 1972	+32	+47	+14	+1	−3½	+7	+20	+42	−16	+8	+11	+3
1st quarter 1973 on 4th quarter 1972	+37	+47	+23	−1	−4	+4	+3	+13	−17	+2	+4	—
NEW ORDERS												
1971	11.1	5.6	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	17.0	11.1	5.9	124.7	79.0	45.7	47.1	29.3	21.8	188.8	119.3	69.5
1972 1st quarter	2.6	1.3	1.3	25.4	14.7	10.7	9.9	6.2	3.7	37.9	22.2	15.7
2nd quarter	2.5	1.5	1.0	26.0	16.9	9.1	11.3	6.6	4.7	39.9	25.0	14.9
3rd quarter	8.3	5.7	2.6	35.8	23.8	12.0	10.8	6.6	4.2	54.9	36.1	18.8
4th quarter p	3.6	2.6	1.0	37.5	23.6	13.9	15.1	9.9	5.2	56.1	36.0	20.1
1973 1st quarter p	3.6	2.2	1.4	42.1	27.6	14.5	16.7	11.4	5.3	62.4	41.3	21.1
Percentage change:												
1st quarter 1973 on 1st quarter 1972	+38½	+69	+8	+66	+88	+35½	+68	+84	+43	+65	+86	+34
1st quarter 1973 on 4th quarter 1972	—	−15	+40	+12	+17	+4	+11	+15	+2	+11	+15	+5

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Turnover of the catering trades in November 1973

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the period September to November was nearly 4 per cent more than in the preceding three months, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. The upward trend resumed the rate shown during the early part of the year following a small fall last month.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973	3rd quarter	13	16	13	12	11
	October	10	11	10	10	7
	November	13	18	14	12	9

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100

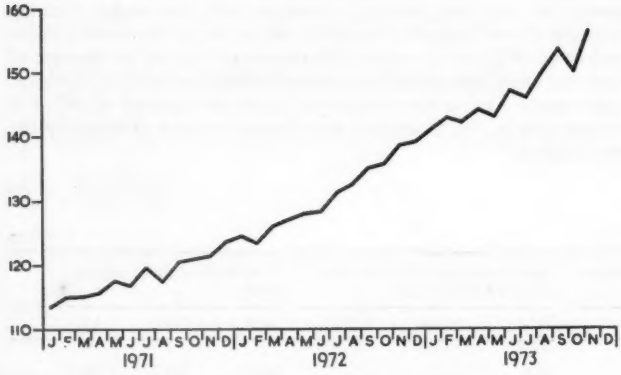

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1970	1st quarter	105
	2nd quarter	108
	3rd quarter	109
	4th quarter	111
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	145
	3rd quarter	150
1973	April	144
	May	143
	June*	147
	July	146
	August	150
	September*	154
	October	150
	November	157
1973	June-August	148
	September-November	153
Percentage increase		4

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The November 1973 period was the four weeks from October 28, 1973 to November 24, 1973. The November 1972 period was the four weeks from October 29, 1972 to November 25, 1972.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Census of Production 1968

REGIONAL data obtained from the 1968 Census of Production outlined in the recently published Regional Abstract of Statistics (Table 45) are now available from the Business Statistics Office at Eastcote: Tel: 01-866 8771, ext. 200.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Materials prices rose 46 per cent during 1973

IN December, there was an increase of 4½ per cent in the provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, the principal element being higher prices for food materials. The December changes brought the increase during 1973 to 46 per cent, compared with 13 per cent during 1972. Commodities that more than doubled in price during 1973 included copper, tin, softwood, cotton, sisal, rubber and vegetable oils.

Output prices rose 1¼ per cent in December on provisional figures, the same as the monthly average since the end of the standstill in April. During 1973, the index for the food manufacturing industries rose nearly 25 per cent (compared with 6 per cent in 1972) and the index for industries, other than food, drink and tobacco, rose 10½ per cent (7 per cent in 1972).

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

In December, provisional index numbers for the food manufacturing, chemicals and textile industries rose 5 per cent. Increases in the engineering sectors were of the order of 3 per cent, and in other sectors ½ to 1½ per cent.

During 1973, index numbers for all sectors rose substantially, most being one-fifth to one-third higher by December than 12 months before. With the exception of the index for clothing and footwear, which rose 18 per cent during both 1972 and 1973, index numbers for all sectors rose more than in 1972, in most cases substantially more.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

The index for the steel industries rose 3 per cent in both November and December. Prices of manufactured foods rose 1¾ per cent in December. Index numbers for other sectors were generally about 1 per cent higher than in November, though the index for clothing and footwear was little changed on the provisional figures. During 1973, increases among individual sectors varied widely; in food manufacturing, the textile and timber industries, the rise was more than one-fifth, while the increase in the chemicals sector was 6 per cent and in the engineering and clothing and footwear sectors, 9 per cent.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of June 21, 1973.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1972	1973							
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Dec.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	115.6	126.0	133.4	150.5	166.6	118.7	132.4	137.3	145.1	152.4	154.1	161.4	165.4	172.9
	Basic materials	115.6	126.9	134.8	153.3	170.6	118.9	133.8	139.0	147.4	155.3	157.1	165.0	169.4	177.3
	øFuel	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.9	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.9	114.9	114.9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	113.5	122.4	129.4	144.4	161.1	114.7	128.5	132.1	140.5	145.0	147.8	156.3	160.5	166.5
	Basic materials other than fuel	113.7	124.0	132.1	149.0	168.2	115.1	131.0	135.3	144.6	149.7	152.9	162.6	167.4	174.4
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	119.6	130.5	138.4	155.9	168.2	125.4	137.5	143.9	149.1	159.5	158.9	163.1	166.7	174.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	118.5	127.1	134.8	148.6	162.1	122.9	134.3	138.2	141.8	151.2	153.0	157.6	161.1	167.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	116.1	119.5	124.7	138.1	149.4	117.1	124.6	127.8	134.5	139.6	140.1	145.0	147.9	155.2
311 to 312	Steel industries	117.1	118.1	122.0	127.7	131.1	117.5	122.6	123.4	126.9	127.7	128.4	129.8	131.1	132.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	115.2	116.9	122.3	128.6	135.5	115.6	123.3	125.2	127.4	128.8	129.6	132.0	135.5	139.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	107.1	112.1	119.3	130.8	140.2	107.6	119.0	122.1	128.6	132.1	131.8	135.4	140.1	145.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	111.1	113.8	119.8	128.1	135.6	111.4	120.2	122.9	126.4	128.6	129.4	131.8	135.6	139.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	134.2	156.0	158.3	169.9	174.1	136.8	156.6	161.3	164.6	170.8	174.3	173.4	170.0	179.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	125.5	129.8	134.3	141.0	148.0	126.7	134.4	136.5	138.6	141.3	143.0	146.5	147.7	149.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	121.0	130.3	149.8	176.3	193.1	122.2	150.4	157.4	169.8	175.0	184.0	190.5	193.4	195.3
481 to 484	Paper industries	112.8	116.0	116.5	130.1	134.2	113.5	116.3	116.5	128.0	129.9	132.3	133.9	133.9	134.7
Order XX	Construction materials	121.0	124.5	131.0	141.0	147.7	121.9	131.1	133.9	138.7	141.0	143.3	145.4	147.8	149.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials	123.8	128.2	135.3	146.7	153.8	124.9	135.4	138.3	144.3	146.5	149.3	151.5	153.9	156.1

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT (HOME SALES)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1972	1973							
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Dec.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	118.5	120.1	121.3	122.7	124.1	125.8	127.7	129.0	130.6
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries†	120.4	121.4	123.5	127.3	132.0	120.9	123.6	124.9	126.0	127.2	128.8	130.6	131.9	133.6
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	117.6	122.4	126.9	135.8	145.3	118.5	126.5	128.9	132.1	135.9	139.3	142.9	145.2	147.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	117.9	120.2	124.5	130.7	138.7	118.4	124.3	126.3	128.7	131.2	132.3	135.8	138.7	141.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	116.5	117.0	117.1	119.2	122.4	116.7	117.1	117.2	118.3	119.4	120.1	121.5	122.4	123.3
311 and 312	Steel industries	116.5	116.6	124.1	128.6	134.1	116.6	126.9	128.2	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.9	134.1	138.4
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries†	119.4	120.2	122.1	125.7	129.9	120.0	122.0	123.4	124.3	125.4	127.4	128.8	129.9	131.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	121.3	121.7	123.9	127.3	130.8	121.6	123.9	125.5	126.3	127.2	128.4	129.5	130.8	132.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering	115.1	115.7	117.2	120.6	124.4	115.1	116.9	118.3	119.0	120.1	122.5	123.4	124.4	125.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	118.1	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.7	119.0	127.2	130.1	132.3	134.6	136.6	140.4	142.9	144.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	116.9	118.1	119.9	122.9	126.9	117.4	120.1	120.8	121.4	122.5	124.8	126.2	127.2	127.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	127.2	128.8	136.3	145.7	153.7	128.0	137.4	139.4	142.8	145.3	148.8	151.3	154.0	155.9
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.8	117.8	119.7	125.2	131.4	117.0	119.7	121.1	123.1	125.2	127.3	130.7	131.2	132.2
Order XX	New construction‡	134	139	144 p	153 p				144 p			153 p			

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter. (*Department of the Environment*)

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following: All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points Other index numbers marked † less than 0.05 points

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973			
		Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. p
101	Coal	131.3	135.6	135.6	138.8	138.8
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	129.6	129.8	131.1	131.7
103	Sand and gravel—ex-pit or works	120.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
231	Beer†	111.4	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7
240	Tobacco†	102.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	108.2	111.5	111.5	114.4	114.8
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	132.2	133.7	133.7	135.0	135.2
	Derv fuel (including duty)	107.2	108.9	108.9	111.8	112.2
263	Lubricating oil and greases	121.3	137.5	137.5	138.5	142.4
271	General chemicals	111.3	115.4	116.0	117.1	117.7
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.5	112.9	113.7	114.2	114.3
273	Toilet preparations	123.0	124.1	125.8	125.8	125.9
274	Paint	124.4	126.9	128.0	132.5	133.7
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.3	106.1	106.6	108.0	108.6
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.5	132.1	132.1	132.1	137.8
	Tinplate	118.5	131.4	131.4	131.4	137.4
	Finished steel	115.4	127.9	128.0	129.9	135.1
	Steel sheet piling	119.4	132.6	132.6	132.6	138.4
	Heavy steel bars and sections	119.0	132.1	132.1	132.1	137.9
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	132.0	132.0	135.9	144.1
312	Steel tubes—other than electric conduit tubes	122.1	130.9	132.4	132.4	132.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	124.8	133.0	133.9	134.7	136.3
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	122.5	127.5	131.8	131.8	131.8
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	117.6	117.6	121.0	123.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products—other than wire	115.5	119.3	119.3	120.7	123.9
	Aluminium: Castings	111.6	122.9	123.9	125.3	127.1
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	111.4	116.4	116.9	116.9
322	Brass ingots	80.4	127.8	125.1	128.6	137.4
331	Agricultural machinery	125.1	130.9	136.1	137.6	139.4
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	121.6	126.7	127.3	128.9	131.1
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	124.4	129.9	131.2	132.0	132.3
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.4	115.5	116.9	117.3	117.5
390	Engineers' cutting tools	113.8	118.2	119.7	121.4	121.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	114.2	118.5	119.6	121.3	121.4
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	107.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	115.4	125.7	128.6	129.2
391	Hand tools and implements	125.4	129.1	132.6	132.8	133.5
392	Cutlery and tableware	119.8	126.0	127.4	128.1	128.9
411	Man-made fibres production	104.5	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	116.1	127.8	131.8	132.7	132.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	117.1	153.3	165.2	171.5	171.7
413/1	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	121.3	143.5	151.5	157.3	157.3
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	120.5	133.9	135.7	148.1	148.1
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	157.2	195.9	194.8	191.7	188.1
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	108.3	117.9	118.5	120.9	123.2
419	Carpets and rugs	120.0	132.7	132.8	133.1	135.8
431/1	Leather for footwear	167.6	158.2	159.5	156.7	156.1
441/449	Made-up clothing	115.0	119.0	121.9	123.5	124.3
450	Footwear—including rubber footwear	122.4	131.6	132.7	133.8	134.2
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	121.8	127.0	127.0	127.7	127.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	132.7	137.2	137.3	137.6	139.1
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	152.2	158.6	158.6	158.6	161.5
464	Cement—*delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood—home grown	123.2	170.0	188.8	192.8	199.0
471/2	Building joinery	142.9	165.5	170.9	171.6	173.2
472	Domestic furniture	123.2	132.7	133.0	134.8	137.8
473	Bedding, etc.	123.3	133.2	137.6	139.5	143.2
481	Paper and board	112.5	124.3	125.2	127.4	128.1
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	116.7	124.8	125.5	130.2	130.4
483	Manufactured stationery	122.6	128.3	131.8	134.4	135.3
484/1	Wallpaper	118.5	126.4	126.8	130.0	131.8
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.2	120.3	120.6	121.3	123.0
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	116.8

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer and tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT.

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

	1972	1973			
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides and skins	252.0	205.7	198.9	200.8	194.0 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	97.7	100.3	106.5	106.5
Copper‡	73.6	135.3	144.0	161.1	162.7
Lead‡	103.8	144.8	153.0	160.9	201.8
Nickel refined delivered§	117.7	114.0	116.8	116.3	116.4
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	103.8	135.1	144.6	153.5	182.6
Zinc‡	129.8	326.3	388.2	551.7	567.9
Imported zinc§	135.2	179.0	195.4	209.6	234.5
Natural rubber	106.8	179.9	173.3	191.7	256.3
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	89.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	130.0	288.2	287.7	269.9	289.8
Wool, raw	228.6	319.0	305.5	289.7 p	319.7 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	138.1	226.6	231.3	235.8 p	236.6 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	131.1	193.9	200.0	205.5	212.0 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	120.9	236.2	247.1	249.7	251.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	109.8	138.5	137.9	135.7	136.9

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

Retailers' stocks in November

THE value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of November showed an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This maintains the high levels of the previous five months when the volume of trade was also relatively buoyant. The levels in April and May reflect, in part, the decline in the volume of trade following the pre-VAT spending. Minor revisions have been made to some of the constant price figures from April:

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	141	145	151	148	151	156	155	156	162	177	188	
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*9*	*10*									
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	115	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	104	107	111	117r	119r	122r	119	119r	123r	131r	138r	
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*—*	*1*	*1*	*—*	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*4*	*4*	*5*	*11r*	*12r*	*13r*	*14r*	*14r*	*15*	*14*	*15*	

r = Revised figure.

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are consistent with those for earlier months.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on September 20, 1973

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

SD6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for November 1973

SD8 Instalment credit business of retailers for November 1973

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PA213 Biscuits (26p)

PA262 Mineral Oil Refining (26p)

PA1001 Introductory Notes (39p)

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3IW.

New printing arrangements

The transfer of the responsibility for the printing and publication of Business Monitors to the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Mon., has now been completed and the unit in Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB which formerly undertook this work, has been closed down.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors should be made to the Business Statistics Office (tel: 0633-56111, ext. 2788; telex 497121/497122—Answer back 850 Newport).

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, January 11 th, 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Wicker Man	BR/E 37199/13/1/79	86	January 7	British Lion Films Ltd.	British Lion Film Productions Ltd.
Centaur	BR/E 37200/13/1/79	10	January 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
That's Your Funeral	BR/E 37201/13/1/79	82	January 7	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Yesterday	BR/E 37204/13/1/79	20	January 7	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	Brian Jackson Films Ltd.
The Line to Skye	BR/E 37205/13/1/79	17	January 10	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	International Film Associates (Scotland) Ltd.
Movietone News 2327	BR/E 37209/13/1/79	7	January 11	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2327A	BR/E 37210/13/1/79	7	January 11	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Adultery	EC 37203/13/1/79	75	January 7	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Arca-Winston Films Corporation GmbH & Co., Berlin
(a) Blow Out (b) La Grande Bouffe	EC 37206/13/1/79	133	January 10	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Mara Films, Paris, Films 66, Paris and Capitolina Productions, Rome
			FOREIGN		
From Bangkok With Orders to Kill	F 37202	81	January 7	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	The Hong Kong Alpha Motion Picture Co., Hong Kong
Cats and Bruises	F 37259	7	January 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
It's Nice to Have a Mouse About the House	F 37260	7	January 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
The Serpent	F 37261	122	January 10	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Les Films la Boetie, Paris

Amendments to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'Scream . . . And Die' (BR/E 37146/2/12/78) registered on November 26, 1973 has been amended to 86 minutes.
On January 7, 1974, the registration number of the film 'Evil Fingers', registered on October 18, 1973 was amended to EC 37085/21/10/78.

NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY

Household food consumption in the third quarter of 1973

THE main results of the National Food Survey for the third quarter of 1973 are summarised in the accompanying tables. The estimates, which are derived from records provided by a sample of 1,789 households throughout Great Britain, are directly comparable with results obtained in 1972 but not with those for 1971 because of improvements introduced into the Survey in January 1972 (see footnote).

Average expenditure on food bought for consumption in the home (excluding sweets and soft drinks) was £2.81 per person per week in the third quarter of 1973, nearly 10p (3.5 per cent) more than in the second quarter. More seasonal foods such as fruit and vegetables were purchased, but lower prices meant that average expenditure was reduced by 1.7p. Increased consumption accounted for about half the 5.8p rise in expenditure on convenience foods, while spending on all other foods increased by 5.4p. Compared with a year previously, expenditure rose by 39p (16.3 per cent); spending on seasonal foods increased by 8p to 50p, and on convenience foods by 12p to 73p; expenditure on other foods rose by 19p to 159p.

Average consumption of liquid milk remained at approximately 4.7 pints per person per week in the third quarter of 1973, and there was no significant change in consumption of processed milk.

Footnote: The improvements included a revised method of defining the number of persons in the household when some are absent from home for part of the week of survey, and the inclusion of some households which would formerly have been excluded because *all* household members were obtaining most of their meals away from home. The effect of these improvements on the Survey averages of expenditure and consumption is that from 1972 onwards they are approximately 1½ per cent lower than they otherwise would have been. The nutritional estimates in Table 3 are not affected by the change.

Purchases of cheese continued to show an upward trend and averaged 3.84 oz compared with 3.46 oz a year earlier. Supplies of butter also were greater and the average price paid by housewives was 12 per cent lower than a year before, consumption averaging 5.17 oz compared with 4.85 oz. There was a corresponding decrease in purchases of margarine from 3.20 oz to 2.83 oz, while usage of other fats remained fairly steady at about 1.7 oz. Household demand for eggs continued to be extremely inelastic to price changes, even though the long-term downward trend in their average price in real terms was sharply reversed in 1973; consumption in the third quarter at 4.27 eggs per person per week was only 2 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1972. Consumption of preserves continued to be slightly greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Purchases of sugar showed a sharp seasonal increase, but the long-term trend still appears to be downward.

Household purchases of beef, lamb and pork all showed small improvements between the second and third quarters of 1973, and more pork was bought than a year previously. Purchases of cooked meats, canned meats, meat pies and other convenience meat products all showed small increases, both in comparison with the previous quarter and with the third quarter of 1972, although these tended to be offset by decreases for bacon, poultry, offals and sausages. Reduced catches resulted in decreases being recorded for fresh and processed fish and for frozen fish products, but purchases of canned fish, which is mainly imported, were fully maintained.

Purchases of raw potatoes averaged 36.7 oz per person per week, the same as in the third quarter of the previous year, while non-commercial supplies from gardens and allotments were a little lower. There was also a decrease in purchases of cooked chips for home consumption, but relatively substantial increases were recorded for instant potato, canned potatoes, frozen chips and other potato products. While consumption of fresh green vegetables was slightly lower than a year earlier, mainly because of reduced supplies of fresh peas, there were marked increases in purchases of fresh tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, and frozen vegetables, and purchases of most kinds of canned vegetables were fully maintained.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

oz per person per week (a)

	Year 1971 (b)	Year 1972	3rd Quarter 1972	2nd Quarter 1973	3rd Quarter 1973
	£	£	£	£	£
Total household food expenditure	2.31	2.41	2.42	2.71	2.81
Liquid milk (pints)	4.74	4.62	4.57	4.72	4.67
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.36	0.40
Cheese	3.63	3.53	3.46	3.79	3.84
Butter	5.53	4.79	4.85	5.07	5.17
Margarine	3.15	3.52	3.20	3.12	2.83
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.98	1.89	1.74	1.68	1.72
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.37	4.24	4.20	4.16	4.12
consumption (number)	4.55	4.41	4.36	4.27	4.27
Preserves	2.71	2.56	2.29	2.61	2.37
Sugar	15.80	15.02	14.50	12.50	13.98
Beef and veal	7.96	6.90	6.31	5.71	5.92
Mutton and lamb	5.41	4.96	4.67	4.36	4.41
Pork	3.04	3.10	2.83	2.90	2.96
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5.12	4.68	4.54	4.59	4.30
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.92	0.96	1.11	0.94	1.13
Poultry and cooked chicken	4.92	5.69	6.09	6.66	5.98
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.68	0.63	0.67	0.58	0.69
Other canned meat	2.24	2.40	2.53	2.52	2.54
Offals	1.29	1.24	1.15	1.19	1.05
Sausages, uncooked	3.69	3.55	3.51	3.38	3.31
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	0.71	0.72	0.80	0.73	0.84
all other (not frozen)	2.20	2.28	2.19	2.09	2.25
Fish, fresh and processed	3.61	3.34	3.24	2.98	2.84
Canned fish	0.63	0.67	0.76	0.78	0.78
Fish and fish products, frozen	0.91	1.04	1.05	1.14	1.01
Fresh green vegetables	13.39	13.28	16.63	11.52	15.74
Tomatoes fresh	3.99	3.66	5.45	3.64	6.59
Other fresh vegetables	10.57	9.86	8.90	7.59	9.67
Frozen vegetables	1.85	2.17	2.00	2.86	2.78
Canned tomatoes	0.85	0.98	0.74	0.97	0.78
Canned peas	2.84	2.95	2.86	2.79	2.83
Canned beans	3.60	3.72	3.64	3.68	3.80
Potatoes (excluding processed) purchases	45.65	42.76	36.72	39.46	36.71
consumption	49.18	46.70	43.03	40.38	41.36
Citrus fruit	5.59	4.80	3.46	6.27	4.01
Bananas	3.12	2.88	2.77	3.30	3.14
Apples	7.80	6.57	5.80	5.40	7.09
All other fresh fruit	3.56	3.29	6.89	2.75	6.30
Canned fruit	4.48	4.34	4.47	4.85	4.81
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.28	1.26	0.89	0.82	0.90
Flour	5.86	5.42	5.39	4.50	4.71
White bread	29.87	28.64	28.94	27.53	28.05
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	3.07	2.86	2.73	2.66	2.72
Other bread	2.82	2.94	3.01	3.25	3.40
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.42	1.28	1.04	1.11	0.84
Cakes and pastries	4.04	3.83	3.86	3.70	3.93
Chocolate biscuits	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.41	1.28
Other biscuits	4.80	4.59	4.82	4.82	4.57
Breakfast cereals	2.68	2.86	3.02	3.03	3.19
Oatmeal and oat products	0.53	0.58	0.36	0.35	0.23
Canned milk puddings	1.68	1.52	1.33	1.64	1.63
Tea	2.39	2.24	2.18	2.14	2.15
Instant coffee	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.44
Canned soups	3.09	3.23	2.44	3.14	2.76
Pickles and sauces	1.51	1.57	1.40	1.65	1.55

(a) Except where otherwise stated.
(b) Figures for 1971 not directly comparable with those for later years: see first paragraph of text.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Consumption of fresh fruit averaged 20.5 oz per person per week compared with 18.9 oz in the corresponding period of 1972; increases were recorded for all varieties except soft fruit and stone fruit, and were particularly marked for apples, pears and citrus fruit.

Purchases of bread showed the usual seasonal increase, although the long-term trend still appears to be downward. Compared with a year earlier there were small increases in purchases of cake, chocolate biscuits, breakfast cereals, and canned milk puddings, but decreases for flour, plain biscuits, buns, scones and teacakes, and oatmeal and some oat products.

Tea consumption increased marginally over the previous quarter, although the long-term trend still appears to be downwards. There was a slight, and perhaps temporary, reduction in purchases of instant coffee compared with the second quarter of 1973.

The main changes in the nutritional value of the average diet between the second and third quarters of 1973 were the seasonal increase in vitamin C, reflecting the increased vitamin C content of potatoes at this time of year and the greater consumption of most fruits and vegetables, and a decrease in vitamin A following a marked decline in purchases of liver. Similar changes occurred in the nutritional value of diets in families with four or more children, who experienced a general improvement in their diet compared with the second quarter.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD EXPENDITURE

new pence per person per week

	Year 1971 (a)	Year 1972	3rd Quarter 1972	2nd Quarter 1973	3rd Quarter 1973
Total household food expenditure	230.52	240.80	241.68	271.13	281.06
Liquid milk	23.79	24.20	23.73	25.54	25.45
Other milk	2.12	2.57	2.77	2.81	2.89
Cheese	5.71	7.16	7.09	7.97	8.18
Butter	8.23	7.65	7.11	6.75	6.70
Margarine	2.65	3.01	2.70	2.65	2.56
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.22	1.14	1.06	1.02	1.21
Eggs	8.83	7.56	7.00	10.50	11.08
Preserves	1.86	1.94	1.75	2.20	2.05
Sugar	4.11	4.44	4.13	3.70	4.46
Beef and veal	18.96	18.46	17.47	19.46	21.13
Mutton and lamb	9.14	9.66	9.72	10.29	11.74
Pork	5.78	6.55	5.98	7.46	7.97
Bacon and ham, uncooked	9.32	9.70	9.65	12.47	12.69
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	3.13	3.32	3.85	3.76	4.85
Poultry and cooked chicken	6.10	6.93	7.60	9.99	9.66
Other cooked meat (not canned)	1.70	1.74	1.89	1.87	2.35
Other canned meat	3.53	4.18	4.56	5.21	5.75
Offals	2.12	2.16	2.13	2.53	2.41
Sausages, uncooked	4.62	4.85	4.85	5.42	5.58
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	0.99	1.06	1.16	1.20	1.45
all others (not frozen)	3.33	3.71	3.57	4.27	4.65
Fish, fresh and processed	6.11	6.48	6.39	7.23	7.30
Canned fish	1.80	1.96	2.19	2.40	2.27
Fish and fish products, frozen	1.76	2.20	2.30	2.66	2.54
Fresh green vegetables	3.94	4.32	4.87	5.18	5.13
Tomatoes, fresh	3.56	3.52	4.71	5.45	4.63
Other fresh vegetables	3.70	3.91	3.86	5.27	4.72
Frozen vegetables	1.88	2.07	1.92	2.84	2.60
Canned tomatoes	0.42	0.46	0.36	0.57	0.52
Canned peas	1.19	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.26
Canned beans	1.59	1.81	1.78	1.80	1.82
Potatoes (excluding processed)	5.61	5.79	5.79	8.86	6.48
Citrus fruit	2.65	2.50	1.98	3.06	2.29
Bananas	1.56	1.62	1.64	2.04	2.12
Apples	3.42	3.44	3.43	4.35	4.09
All other fresh fruit	1.80	1.90	4.18	1.59	4.36
Canned fruit	2.82	2.84	2.97	3.53	3.72
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.30	1.38	0.91	1.06	1.32
Flour	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.22	1.37
White bread	10.69	11.02	11.35	10.93	11.50
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	1.35	1.38	1.34	1.38	1.45
Other bread	2.21	2.49	2.65	2.90	3.22
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.28	1.34	1.13	1.35	1.00
Cakes and pastries	5.28	5.54	5.61	5.66	6.20
Chocolate biscuits	1.74	1.96	1.89	2.47	2.39
Other biscuits	4.31	4.44	4.62	4.84	5.30
Breakfast cereals	2.48	2.73	2.94	2.98	3.23
Oatmeal and oat products	0.28	0.34	0.23	0.21	0.15
Canned milk puddings	0.64	0.66	0.60	0.73	0.73
Tea	5.15	4.81	4.67	4.73	4.79
Instant coffee	2.86	2.91	2.70	3.26	3.08
Canned soups	1.48	1.65	1.31	1.73	1.52
Pickles and sauces	1.30	1.42	1.26	1.53	1.52
Other foods	15.74	17.30	17.79	19.05	21.63

(a) Figures for 1971 are not directly comparable with those for later years: see first paragraph of text.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TABLE 3. ENERGY VALUE AND NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD DIET AS A PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDED INTAKES (a)

	National averages					Households with four or more children			
	Year 1971	Year 1972	3rd Quarter 1972	2nd Quarter 1973	3rd Quarter 1973	Year 1971	Year 1972	Averages of the July-Sept. quarters in the three most recent years	Moving averages year ended July-Sept. 1973
Energy	107	105	103	102	103	97	99	97	95
Protein	124	125	124	123	123	110	114	112	110
Calcium	193	189	188	193	191	163	157	158	158
Iron	122	123	121	118	117	104	111	106	104
Thiamin	124	137	137	135	134	116	138	132	131
Riboflavin	128	131	130	131	131	126	131	129	130
Nicotinic acid equivalent	190	194	192	189	191	174	190	185	183
Vitamin C	186	184	228	183	234	160	155	206	159
Vitamin A (retinol equivalent)	197	198	191	198	177	188	182	171	177
Vitamin D (b)	85	88	86	88	91	64	68	66	73

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO, 1969.
(b) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for October 1973 is 179. This is 17 points higher than the index for September 1973 and 14 points higher than for October 1972.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on October 1972 shown in brackets are:—textiles (+41 points); clothing (+24 points); engineering and metals (+8 points); food, drink and tobacco (+3 points); timber and furniture (+31 points); mineral products (−6 points); other manufacturing industries (+29 points); and gas, electricity and water (+49 points).

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Orders, deliveries and stocks

IN the three months ended September 1973 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be at the same level as in the three months ended June 1973. Deliveries were 4 per cent lower than in the previous three months and the growth in order books continued: orders on hand at the end of September were 18 per cent above the June level. The index of production in the three months ended September was 12 per cent higher than in the three months ended June.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only, sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Stock figures represent manufacturers' stocks of complete footwear at the end of each quarter, including footwear awaiting delivery but not invoiced.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION: ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS, DELIVERIES AND STOCKS OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly averages or monthly totals

		Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
			Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966			33.6			..			16.4			
1967			37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968		113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969		108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970		100	38.9			16.8			16.2			
1971		108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972		104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
		Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1972	1st quarter	105	37.7	36.4	53.4	18.0	16.8	24.7	16.3	16.0	25.5	20.0
	2nd quarter	98	35.7	28.8	65.1	13.7	12.8	25.8	14.4	15.3	21.9	24.1
	3rd quarter	112	26.4	32.3	49.7	13.1	17.2	20.9	16.2	16.0	26.0	18.2
	4th quarter	98	29.5	31.8	59.6	15.8	14.0	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4	18.5
1973	1st quarter	104	36.2	36.0	62.4	18.1	17.2	29.6	15.9	15.8	28.7	18.7
	2nd quarter	104	44.5	41.3	84.6	17.2	17.3	32.8	14.4	15.5	25.4	20.6
	3rd quarter	116	39.0	48.7	73.1	13.0	17.3	25.0	14.9	14.9	29.9	16.3
1972	July	115	30.1	28.3	57.0	9.3	15.9	16.0	14.9	16.4	24.0	
	August	114	31.9	35.1	55.5	17.7	23.4	23.3	16.0	16.5	24.8	
	September	108	26.4	32.3	49.7	12.2	12.4	23.4	17.6	15.2	29.2	
	October	99	25.4	31.2	49.9	16.5	13.2	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5	
	November	99	29.0	31.4	58.7	19.4	14.6	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1	
	December	97	29.5	31.8	59.6	11.4	14.1	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8	
1973	January	98	33.1	38.5	61.7	18.1	21.9	27.9	14.5	15.2	25.8	
	February	109	34.5	37.6	61.4	16.8	14.8	27.8	15.4	15.7	28.1	
	March	105	36.2	36.0	62.4	19.5	14.7	32.1	17.8	16.4	32.2	
	April	107	39.9	36.3	73.5	18.0	16.1	36.6	14.4	15.7	25.4	
	May	103	44.2	38.2	84.9	19.5	17.3	37.8	15.2	15.4	26.4	
	June	101	44.5	41.3	84.6	14.1	18.5	24.1	13.8	15.3	24.3	
	July p	115	41.0	44.2	75.7	10.9	18.1	18.1	14.4	15.2	27.0	
	August p	122	39.7	46.9	74.4	13.4	18.0	27.6	14.8	15.3	29.0	
	September p	110	39.0	48.7	73.1	14.8	16.0	29.4	15.5	14.1	30.6	

Vehicle production in December 1973—provisional estimates

VEHICLE production for the United Kingdom estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers is as follows:

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED VEHICLE PRODUCTION FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1973

	Cars		Number Commercial vehicles	
	Period	Weekly average	Period	Weekly average
Estimated output for December 1973	158,000	31,600	40,500	8,100
Output for December 1972	187,499	37,500	43,381	8,676
Percentage change on 1972		−16		−7

The above estimates imply a provisional total production for 1973 of 1.75 million cars, a drop of 9 per cent compared with output in 1972. The comparable figure for commercial vehicle production in 1973 is 417,000 an increase of 2½ per cent on 1972.

TABLE 2. VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TERMS

	Cars	Monthly averages thousands Commercial vehicles
1972 2nd quarter	160	34.7
3rd quarter	164	33.6
4th quarter	170	37.1
1973 1st quarter	146	34.3
2nd quarter	139	34.1
3rd quarter	149	37.8
4th quarter	150	33.9
October	160	39.2
November	154	28.8
December	138	33.4
Average for: last 3 months	150	33.9
preceding 3 months	149	37.8
Percentage change	+1	−10

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Oct. 18 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	Dec. 20 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Jan. 10 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Jan. 3 1974
N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Computers: UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 11 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	Jan. 3 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Jan. 10 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Jan. 10 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Aug. 30 1973
household consumption (Q)	This week
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	Jan. 10 1974
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	Jan. 10 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Jan. 3 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Nov. 15 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 10 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools: deliveries and orders (Q)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
production (M)	Jan. 10 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Jan. 10 1974
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	Aug. 16 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 20 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Dec. 13 1973
value: analysis of trends (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Retail prices index (M)	Jan. 3 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Jan. 10 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Jan. 10 1974
stocks (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Dec. 6 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Jan. 3 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Jan. 10 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Dec. 13 1973
carpet sales (M)	Oct. 25 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Jan. 10 1974
hosiery production (M)	Jan. 10 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 15 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 8 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Jan. 10 1974
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	Jan. 10 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Jan. 3 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 3 1974
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 6 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 13 1973
ECGD local offices	Dec. 13 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec. 6 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	Jan. 3 1974

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
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BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Steelballs and surplus goods (tools etc.) wanted and sold—metal ammo, boxes useful for storage, transport, shelving etc. for sale. Details: R. Pordes, 529B, Finchley Road, London NW3. 01-435 9878/9.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

WARNING
Watch these advertisements for dates of sales. Dates may be altered at short notice because of the special economy measures to conserve fuel.

January 24, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Morton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-55441)

Fork lift trucks; motorcycles; generators; water purification plants; compressors; trailers; lathes; circular saws; woodworking machines; charging sets and battery chargers, batteries; tyres; hydraulic and screw jacks; aircraft-MT-wireless and electrical spares; ammunition boxes; transformers; oscilloscopes; radio receivers; cameras; film; binoculars; watches; steel wardrobes; tables, chairs, wardrobes, etc. Clothing, linen sheets; white and coloured blankets, and a large collection of other stores.

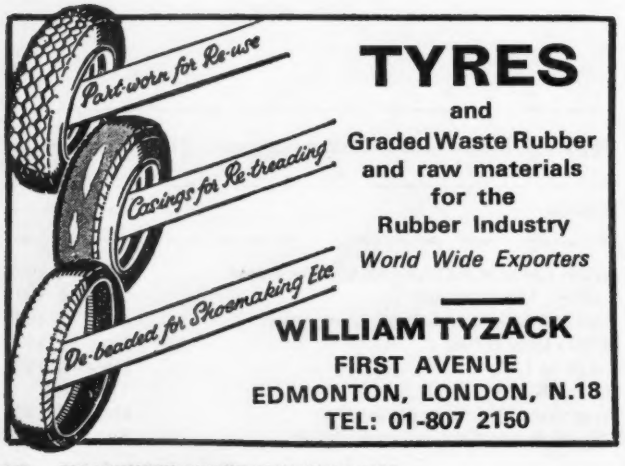
January 31, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ

Greatcoats; raincoats; trousers; blouses; jerseys; underwear; shirts; overalls; pillow slips; white helmets; rubber suits; kit bags; blankets; sheets; mattress covers; foam mattresses; ankle and knee boots; shoes; hammocks; valises; counterpanes; ground sheets; mixed rags; tentage; wooden and steel furnishings including: desks; tables; chairs; gymnasium equipment; writing tables; filing cabinets; bedsteads; lockers; tubular stacking chairs; wardrobes; dressing chests; sideboards; safes; kitchen china and glassware; carpets; tea urns; watches; clocks; binoculars; telescopes; barometers; lenses; barographs; stereoscopes; microscopes; valves; glass tanks; photographic equipment; cine projectors; telephone sets; MT and electrical spares; electric fires; irons; kettles and fans; sewing machines; test meters and test sets; thermometers; gauges; oscilloscopes; lamps; lanterns; flood lights; 3 fire bells; mowers; hand carts; butchers' chopping blocks; portable drills; scrap batteries and tyres; electric cable; chain blocks and tackles; ball and roller bearings; rubber drum covers; fibreboard drums; universal machine tool; platform hoists; air filter units; extractor fans; 2 balloon winches mounted on vehicles; Ford Transit van and Morris Mini bus.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).



A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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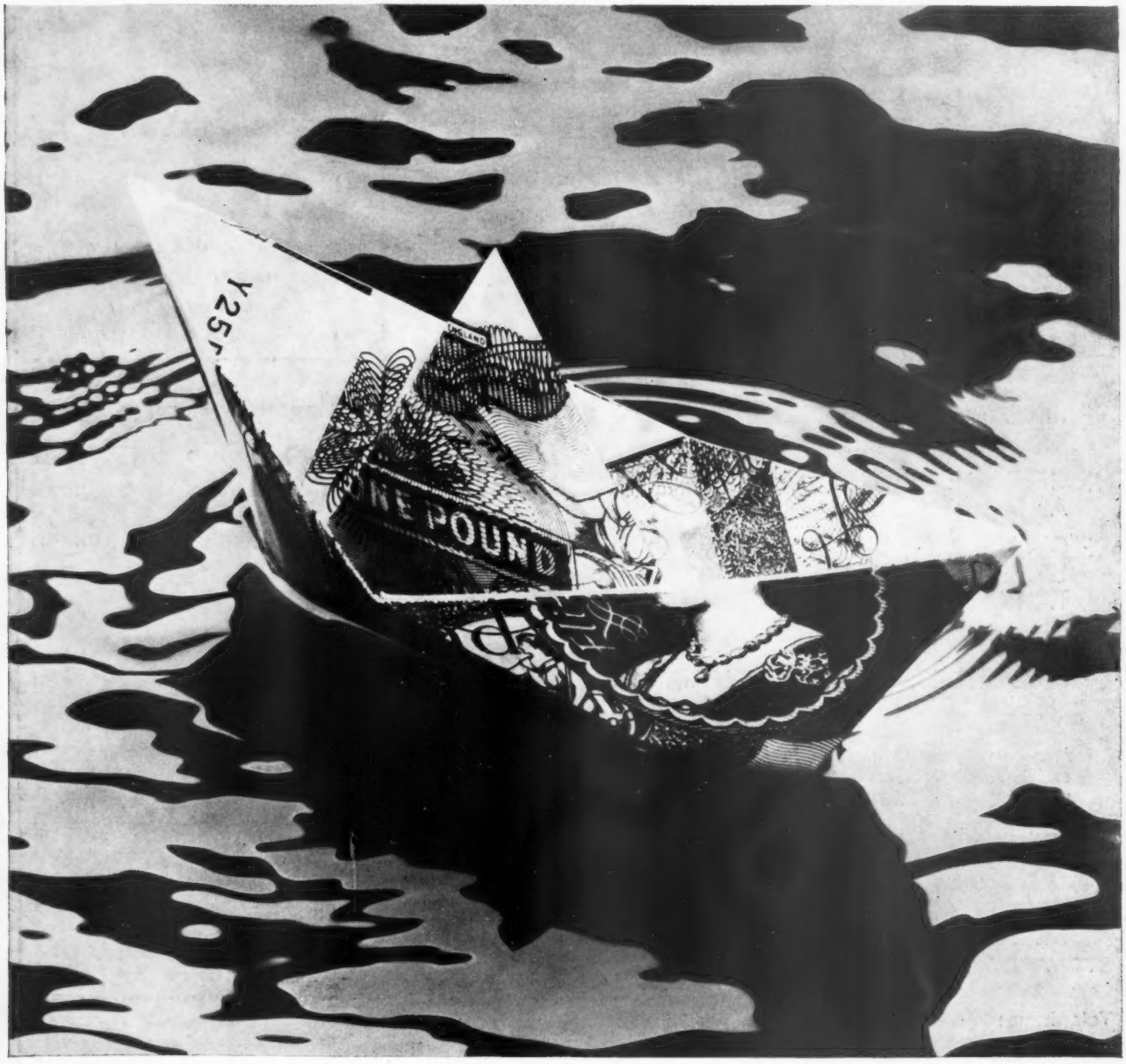

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, for the Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS.
ISBN 0 11 723713 2